The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (in cities, towns,) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1871. NO. 220.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Paris Must Submit to France.

The Press Favor the Republic.

THE CITY TO BE DISINFECTED.

The Real Leaders of the Commune in London Plotting the Destruction of Other European Capitals—Trial of Henri Rochefort—Maintenance of the German Army—The Italian Parliament—Turkish Loan Concluded—Dissolution of the Portuguese Cortes—Proceedings of the British Parliament—Victor Hugo in London, &c., &c.

Paris to be Disinfected—Tone of the Press—Paris Must Submit to France.

PARIS, June 2.—Entry and exit will be free on Saturday for foreigners on the identification of their papers.

Active measures are now in progress for disinfecting the city. Many shops are yet closed.

The *Journal des Debats* says the men of the 4th of September have outlived their time.

The other papers support Thiers and the Republic, protest against the monarchial intrigues, and demand the transfer of the Assembly to Paris. The *Gaulois* says Paris must submit to the will of France.

Trial of Rochefort—Eligibility of Orleans Princes.

VERSAILLES, June 2.—The discussion upon the eligibility of the Orleans Princes will begin in the Assembly on Monday.

Henry Rochefort is to be tried by a military commission to-morrow on a charge of inciting civil war and pillage.

Thrch for concealed arms continues in Paris, and is of the strictest character.

The French press are still discussing the question of the future character of the government, and are nearly unanimous for the republic.

The Real Leaders of the Commune—They Are in London, Plotting the Destruction of Other European Capitals.

Special to the World.]

PARIS, June 2.—It has been discovered that the real leaders of the Commune were Karl, Marax, Jacobl, Blanqui, Tonatichin and Disbuck. The idea of burning Paris originated with Jacobl and Tonatichin. Papers have been seized which show that these men are in London, and are now launching new schemes, designing to make Lyons, Marseilles, Woolwich, Turin, Madrid, Vienna, Moscow, etc., form the scenes of conflagrations. Rossel and Assisal are both concealed in London. Assassinations continue.

Communists to be Imprisoned in the Hulks.

PARIS, June 2.—Ten thousand Communists will be imprisoned in the hulks at Cherbourg. Six hundred have already arrived at that place.

The Siecle advocates extensive decentralization of the administration. The *Journal des Debats* expresses astonishment at the persistency of the Assembly in holding aloof from Paris.

Increasing Proceedings in the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, June 2.—In the Assembly to-day, Mr. Brunet moved the annulation of the laws of proscription, as incompatible with republicanism and subversive not only to dynastic passions and hatreds, but even to the motion was voted. Several motions of the Right, Centre and Left followed, all more specially directed against the Bourbons. One of the speakers, speaking in support of Mr. Brunet's motion, urged the retention of the union of the two branches of the house of Bourbon.

The Situation in Germany.

BERLIN, June 3.—An imperial decree orders that the 18th of June be observed throughout Germany as a day of thanksgiving.

The Italian Assembly.

VERSAILLES, June 2.—The question of the validity of the election of Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale will be discussed on Monday next in the Assembly, when it is probable a session of the two branches of the house of Bourbon will be assembled.

Ministerial Appointments.

PARIS, June 2.—The Paris *Journal* considers the appointment of M. Lafayette to the Ministry of the Interior, and M. Peyrat to the Ministry of the Seine, to be a step of Thiers to the fairgoers of the Orleanists.

A letter from the sub-Governor of the Bank of France states that he was ordered to advance various sums of money to the Commune. No armed force, however, entered the bank, and none of its securities were affected. It is the true courage of the members of the Commune remaining in Paris, of the employees of the bank, and of M. Bimay, member of the Commune.

Parliament.

LONDON, June 2.—In the House of Commons last night Viscount Enfield stated that the government could not receive Mr. Stuart as Minister from Paraguay because he was a British subject.

A motion to abolish the office of Lord of the Privy Seal was lost.

Turkish Loan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 2.—The Turkish loan of six million pounds sterling has been concluded, the payment of which is guaranteed by Egyptian tribute.

Pyat and Grousset.

BRUSSELS, June 2.—A report has reached this city that Felix Pyat and Grousset had been arrested in Switzerland, but a telegram from Berne last night denies its truth.

Maintainance of German Army.

LONDON, June 2.—A dispatch from Havre yesterday says that eight millions of francs have been paid to the Germans for the maintenance of their army.

Insurgent prisoners are arriving at St. Ouen.

Victor Hugo is in London.

Italian Parliament.

FLORENCE, June 2.—The Chamber of Deputies has resolved to pass all the urgent bills prior to the removal of the capital to Rome.

Dissolution of the Portuguese Cortes.

LISBON, June 2.—The discussion in the Cortes has shown that the ministry is in the minority upon mission affairs. A dissolution has been ordered, and new elections will be held in July.

Contributions foum the Pope to Distressed Parisians.

ROME, June 2.—The Pope has sent sixty thousand francs in cash to the distressed Parisians, and also several chests of consecrated objects for the church destroyed during the seige and fighting in Paris.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 2.—The steamship The Queen, from New York, touched at Queenstown to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 2, 5 P. M.—Consols, 91¾ for money and 91¾ for account. Bonds steady; 5-20s of '62, 90½; do '65, 90½; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89.

FRANKFORT, June 2.—Bonds, 90½.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 7¾d.

California wheat 12s 3d; red spring 10s 10½d@11s 1d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 32s 9d. Provisions unchanged.

THE DOMINION.

Parliament to Deal with the Treaty of Washington Hereafter—Marriage—Body Not Recovered.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO, June 2.—The *Times*, Government organ, speaking of the Treaty of Washington, says the people of Canada may rest satisfied with the assurance that the reservation of the fisheries articles for the approbation of our Legislature is not a mere formal one; that it is quite open to the Parliament of the Dominion to deal with those articles in such manner as it may think most likely to be advantageous to the people of this country.

TORONTO, June 2.—Miss Fanny Panchon, daughter of Rev. William Morley Panchon, of this city, was married to Professor Raynor, of Cobourg University, yesterday.

The body of the late Captain Mathewson has not yet been discovered.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 7:30 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer ranged highest on Thursday evening at Key West still continues, with a rising barometer, and has probably extended west ward into the gulf. The cloudy and threatening weather of the middle Atlantic has extended to the lakes, and fresh southwesterly winds, but no rain has been reported. Clear weather has prevailed in the New England States and on the upper lakes. Heavy rains, probably confined to a small area, are reported from western Tennessee. The area of high barometer has continued on the Atlantic coast, and the pressure has fallen somewhat in the upper Mississippi valley. The temperature increased on the east Atlantic and in the north west.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the high winds in the Gulf will advance with rains to the coast of Louisiana. The weather will probably clear away in the middle States, and a falling barometer with local rains will probably be experienced west of the Blue Ridges. Pleasant weather will probably continue from Wisconsin to the Atlantic.

NEW YORK.

SECOND DISPATCH.

REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

A reunion of the Army of the James will be held in this city on the third Wednesday of July. Major General Terry will deliver an address, and Col. John Ely will read a poem. The executive committee is making an earnest effort to render this reunion of the Army of the James a memorable event, and earnestly solicit a full attendance of all the officers formerly connected with that army.

THE ROTHSCHILDS PROPOSE TO TAKE THE CONSOLIDATED DEBT OF THE CITY.

The *Post* says: The house of Rothschilds at Frankfort, we understand, has made a proposition to the city of New York to take the consolidated debt of the city as it shall be issued, and pay off all old loans as they fall due. The terms are said to be highly honorable to the city credit, and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are to-day engaged in considering them.

JUSTICE DOWLING

Will leave for Europe to-morrow by the steamer Italy.

THE CITY OF RAGUSA.

The ship City of Ragusa, which left this port ten days since, was seen May 27th by the ship Ontario, going along in gallant style.

PRESIDENT GRANT

Was in the city to-day and visited the Custom House, where he had a protracted interview with the Collector.

ARRIVED,

The Iowa, from Liverpool.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION.

Before the adjournment of the National Insurance Convention, a committee of three was appointed to revise the report of the Committee on Bonds, and cause it to be printed and copies forwarded to the members of the Convention, so that the subject may be quickly disposed of at the meeting in October.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Father O'Neil, of Cincinnati, and Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, were thrown from a buggy in the former city Thursday evening and badly injured.

A gang of boys stoned a Chinaman to death in San Francisco Thursday afternoon. Dozens of people witnessed the assault but did not interfere until the murder was complete, and made no attempt to arrest the murderers. The Chinese are not the only heathens in that city.

TUCSON, Arizona, dates to May 26th, report that a Cachiez band was recently routed and driven over the Mexican line, and that they have returned, armed with Henry rifles and needle guns, and are committing numerous murders. Ten men have been killed and several wounded already.

Mr. H. W. Caldwell, a grocery merchant of Indianapolis, and a descendant of Joan Costue, who leased eight acres of property in New York adjoining the Trinity Church property in 1773 for ninety-nine years, got possession of the original papers, fully establishing the records of the property. Mr. Caldwell, after several years' negotiations with the persons occupying the property, has compromised with them, and transferred his individual interest for one million dollars in cash. Mr. Caldwell is the great-grandson of John Cosine. This property has no connection with the Trinity Church property.

The California miners are on a strike for an advance of wages, and have seized all the mills and machinery, and driven away those at work. The authorities have called on the State authorities for aid.

At Cherokee Flat, California, Thursday morning, as a party were returning on foot from a ball, a man known as Austrian George, strang out from concealment, seized Miss Susie McDaniel, cut her throat, stabbed her to the heart, and escaped. The citizens went in pursuit and will hang him.

At Mendocino, California, the mob has notified all Chinese to leave within ten days on peril of their lives.

The *Crisis*, a Democratic newspaper of Columbus, Ohio, was yesterday merged into the *Ohio Statesman*.

WHISKY'S SUCCESSFUL RIVAL.

An Opium Smoker's Den—Where Dickens Got His "Edwin Drood" Picture—The Reality Worse Than the Romance.

A writer in *Good Words*, who is giving descriptions of "Night Rambles" in the East End of London, draws this picture of an opium smoking den, the keeper of which is supposed to have been the original of one of Dickens's characters in "Edwin Drood:"

A black mustached, swarthy Lascar, who passes for Eliza's husband, lies rolled up in a rug. He professes to be asleep, but now and then gives a grunt of inquiry, and Eliza answers him in his own tongue. She is a yellow faced, queerly dressed woman, reclining on the other end of the bed, with her opium pipe, lamp, etc., ready to hand. Another woman is busy over the fire trying to dry before the little fire. She is asked in Malay to prepare a pipe for the visitor, and in a cheerful tone she says, "Ah, sir, she answers, in a cracking whine, "that's what I can't do, for it's wheels I've got to dry, and they won't dry, and I've been at how she came to take to opium smoking, she says that she came from Bombay, and was left a widow with two children by those that smoke them, and one would say to her, "Have a whiff," and another would say to her, "Have a whiff," and she knew no better, and so she got into the habit, and now she cannot leave it off.

In intervals between her talk she scoops prepared opium from a little galipot, sticks it on the needle of the pipe, turns the bowl to the orifice in the glass cover of her lamp, bumps the pill with the spatula end of the needle, begins to get it to burn, and after a long pull, sometimes sending back the smoke through her nostrils just to try it.

"It's very healthy, gentlemen, she says, when we remark upon its not unpleasant odor. "When the people smoke opium, you see, that 'noses in the house where they smoked opium.

The houses in the East End, but the two in Bluegate Fields are the only ones now known to the police. The Satsuma House will, I suppose, be numbered in good deal to put the others down; but lodgers in the Satsuma House are as safe as in a private house, as each householder at the two houses in Victoria Court, crying for drink, gentlemen," Eliza presently exclaims, "wouldn't you like a spoon, and will be so to get opium, is a hundred times worse than that. I need not think about it, she says, in a sort appealing, almost proudly, to our dragoman for corroboration of her statement. "But I've broken myself of it, and if you only see me at work, you'll want it, it's like as if you were having electric shocks, one after another, or as if you were having a fight wrapped round your bones. A dreadful opium is the largest amount which Eliza owns to having smoked in a day.

Across the court and up another dark little staircase into "Johnson's" dirty bed-room. Johnson is a Hungarian, but he has a wife and child who live before the fire grumbling because they have to pay their shillings a week for the house that lets in the rain. There are a few dirty prints on the walls, and a little oblong chimney glass, with the backing almost worn off. On the bed reclines a powerful, dark complexioned, sapless looking man, whose face twitches as if he had had the full measure of the miseries to lighting his charge of opium. When asked *why he smokes opium*, he answers that he could not *"go to a public house"* for a drink, and that *when he country is made as to the number of pipes he could smoke in a day*. He says he could smoke on, if he could get them. *A Chinese lodger in Cubitt-town* confirms the statement that the government sanctioned opium, discovering public young fellow, who is getting a little done coming a Chinese his lover of the Tartar, and the Chinese was also gloaming teeth in a round smile when he began his medicine give this hypothetical estimate of his powers.

The two Chinamen cannot talk to each other in Chinese, as the latter comes from opposite provinces. From what they say to each other and ourselves in vigorous English, we gather that the latter came to England as a ship's cook, and is now starting to see a little of the country, supporting himself by selling penny packets of sweetmeats. He has a fine head, but he brings out the box in which he keeps his stock, and soon dispenses of sundry little white and pink parcels of some atrociously sickly scented stuff. Johnson next shows us the medicine of opium, which he tells his customers for 6d. is 6*l*, and so on, and then taking a stickless gas-candle, he shambles off to his bed and leaves us to our reflections as we. As he stands at his doorway and looks out into the fog he holds the candle above his head. When the light falls on his fine-curved, twitching, sickly-yellow face, it looks not unlike that of a galvanized corpse.

A Sanguinary Scheme Fails.

A Paris correspondent writes that Gen. Dombrowski, one of the insurgent commanders, had overturns and duplicity, and that he had offered to him to surrender either one of the gates of Paris on the side occupied by his troops. The Versailist government, Dombrowski himself stated, offered him 500,000 francs down, and from his influence in the Commune, if he succeeded in getting it to ratify the bargain, they cannot be sure, and that all the cool consumed in England is bituminous, and that all the European manufactures we import were produced with that sort of coal. During the frequent coal famines, caused by the stoppages in the anthracite mines, the use of bituminous coal has been gradually familiarized to the public mind, and we read of vessels burning the Newcastle coal without the relative value of the two kinds of coal, the slaterent being that one experiment in Connecticut was in favor of bituminous. To understand the drift of all this, however, it is necessary to state that in testing the relative merits of anthracite and bituminous coal was taken at its famine value, which, of course, was a trick.

A WRITER in the Philadelphia *Press* says that a rival road is projected to the Baltimore and Ohio interest, if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should lease the New Jersey Companies." The writer argues against leasing the roads for several reasons, among others, because "the proposed rent falls far short of what these works have paid to the stockholders, it being two per cent. less per annum than earned for thirty-eight years, and four per cent. less than earned the last twenty-five years."

THE MESSIAH—NOTICE.—Going to the extensive heat and the lateness of the season, the officers of the Cantata Society have decided to postpone the performance of the Messiah, advertised for Tuesday next, until early next season. R. E. Breed, President.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Cancellation of Revenue Stamps.

Brewers May be Legally Compelled to Adopt Such Devices as the Government May Deem Necessary for Its Protection—Unexpended Balances to be Turned Over to the Treasury, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1871.

Cancellation of Revenue Stamps.

The question of proper device to be adopted for cancelling revenue stamps has always been a vexatious one to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, and it is claimed that since the stamping system went in vogue the Government has annually been a large loser through the improper use of cancelled stamps. For a long time it was found that the tax on manufactured tobacco was not stuck, because the stamps were made to do double and even triple duty before they were discarded, and a remedy was only found by ordering every stamp to be affixed in such a manner that its destruction was secured when once used, and fraud was thus rendered impossible. But it was discovered that this plan here adopted did not work well on beer kegs, and in consequence many dishonest brewers have been enabled to defraud the Government to a large extent. Various devices have from time to time been submitted to the Commissioners, but all have proved ineffective. A plan lately submitted, and which is found to work the thorough destruction of stamps when once used, to attach a metallic cap to the spigot after the stamp has been placed on. The latter process of affixing this cap renders any further use of the stamp impossible where this plan has been used. Brewers have protested against it, as it costs them an extra expense in procuring caps. The number of these protests has induced Commissioner Pleasanton to submit to the Attorney-General the question as to whether the Government has the right to prescribe the manner in which stamps shall be cancelled, and whether brewers can legally be compelled to adopt such devices as may be considered necessary to protect the Government from loss and secure the proper collection of the revenue. It is understood that the Attorney-General will give a decision that the Government has this right, and an order will shortly be issued requiring brewers to conform to the new method.

Unexpended Balances.

Under the system inaugurated with the commencement of the Government it has frequently happened that certain bureaus have accumulated balances of unexpended appropriations to the amount of thousands of dollars, which sums were never taken into consideration by the Committee on Appropriations in making up their annual estimates. At one time, just after the close of the war, the Treasury Department credited to the Ordnance Department alone footed up the enormous sum of ten million dollars. To remedy this evil Congress passed on act in 1856 requiring all unexpended balances in the Treasury the amount of unexpended balances at the end of every fiscal year. In consequence of this law the Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order to the proper accounting officers, in the various bureaus, requiring them to report forthwith the unexpended balances at the end of this month. This will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to present to Congress at the beginning of next session an exact statement of the expenses of running every department of the Government for the fiscal year, so that the Committee on Appropriations can determine with greater accuracy the amount hereafter to be appropriated, and at the same time make a proper disposition of unexpended balances.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

THE BOWEN CASE.

The argument in the Bowen bigamy case commenced to-day, but was not concluded.

COLORED HOUSERS.

The strike among the colored laborers continues, riotous demonstrations occurred, but were suppressed by the police. The whole force was held in readiness this forenoon to move to any point which might demand their attention.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Among the claims that will come before the United States and Spanish commissioners, soon to commence business in this city, are those of Aguarria, Cassanova and Mora, which are contained in the official report of the Secretary of State, transmitted to Congress. This fact disposes of the recent statements that they have been excluded and that measures have recently been taken by Great Spain to enforce their consideration.

THE THREE PER CENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs the Assistant Treasurer at New York to notify the holders that the three per cent. certificates issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, bearing date December 16, 1867, to March 16, 1868, of the denomination of five thousand dollars, numbers 1,374 to 1,710, inclusive, and the denomination of ten thousand each, numbers 1,586 to 1,734 inclusive, will not be paid after July 31, 1871, and that from and after July 31, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer a standard of deposit for the lawful money reserved in the possession of any national banking association. The amount of the certificates described is $1,750,000.

WEST NEWTON, PA.

Severe Storm—A Hotel and Two Barns Struck by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., June 2, 1871.

A heavy rain storm, accompanied by vivid lightning, passed over this vicinity this evening. During the storm the Exchange Hotel was struck by lightning. The top of one chimney and some plastering was knocked off, and a portion of the roof injured. No one was injured. Mr. Abe Funk's barn was struck by the subtle fluid and entirely consumed, with its contents. Mr. Henry Horn's barn, in Salem, was also struck, and one end considerably damaged.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE GREAT LEASE—THE OPPOSITION VIEW.

A "stockholder," writing to the Philadelphia *Press*, makes the following points against the lease of the United Railroads of New Jersey to the Pennsylvania Company: The stockholders are asked to accept the advantage of the great increase in value of their real estate, which of itself should give them thirty-three per cent. additional stock, and the value of the whole works of the companies above what they cost is represented on the books, and could be replaced at less than about fifty per cent., which would make their whole assets about fifty-five millions—this calculated at as low a per centage as six per cent., which would give a net profit of.....$3,300,000
Deduct interest on debt.....300,000

Leaves for dividend fund.....$3,000,000
which, calculated upon 195,000 shares, would give more than seventeen per cent.

In 1869 the gross receipts of the United Companies were $8,716,000, and in 1871 will probably reach $9,000,000, or 50 per cent. for profits, and a dividend of.....$3,000,000
Deduct interest on debt.....900,000

Leaves for dividend fund.....$2,100,000
which, calculated upon 95,000 shares, would give 11½ per cent. This can safely be calculated upon when we find the gradual but certain increase of receipts of the United Companies, as shown by their reports, viz: In 1867 the gross receipts were $7,275,000; in 1868, $7,700,000; in 1869, $8,716,000.

First, Our judgment is against leasing these valuable works and franchises, believing that if transferred to any corporation other than the State itself you would have to meet the future competition of rival railroad companies, which would have been the case had the State been supplied with the Westinghouse Air Brake. This circumstance illustrates how promptly and perfectly this brake can be made to operate. The engineers, who first seen the danger, has the means at hand to avert it—if it can be averted at all—and that without the loss of a single moment of time. The saving of a single collision, such as this might have been, is alone in the public interest to have the brakes. We have no doubt the Company will make some acknowledgment to Mrs. Frank for her generous act.

THE SIR KNIGHTS.

Banquet to Allegheny Commandery in Philadelphia—Their Reception in New York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Eight hundred Sir Knights in full regalia participated in the banquet to the Allegheny Commandery Knights Templar at Masonic Hall last evening. The parade this morning attracted large throngs of spectators on their route to the West Philadelphia Depot.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Allegheny Commandery, escorted by St. John's Commandery of Philadelphia, arrived at the depot, Jersey City, this afternoon, where they were received by Hugh Dopper Commandary and escorted to Taylor's Hotel, where they partook of a collation. They then crossed to New York, where they were met by the Grand Commandary and delegations from all commanderies, in New York and Brooklyn, and escorted to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the visitors will remain for the night. To-morrow they will be escorted to the steamer Cornole by the Sir Knights of this and neighboring cities.

Steinway Sales—Bulletin No. 20.

Since the publication of last bulletin the following pianos, of the famous Steinway & Sons' make, were disposed of:

Rev. Dr. D. C. Bylesby, a Steinway square piano; James Duncan, Esq., a Steinway square; Mrs. C. F. Ryan, a Steinway square; William McKeown, Esq., in Steinway's upright; S. A. Fownes, Esq., a Steinway square grand; Mrs. Jamison, a Steinway square; Miss Lizzie Peet, a Steinway square; Thomas S. Mitchell, Esq., a Steinway square, etc., etc.

Nothing equaling the popularity and sales of the Steinway Pianos has ever been known in this country or in Europe. Some enthusiastic amateurs go so far as to assert that the higher style of classical music cannot be done justice to on any except a Steinway Piano. And, indeed, it is not to be wondered at when we remember that the highest boast of all other manufacturers is that their instruments are made exactly like the Steinway's. This far famed piano may be found in great variety at the warerooms of Kleber & Bro., who are the exclusive agents for this section of the country.

The New York *T-Bone* says: A Swedish workman employed in the locomotive manufactory at Altoona, Pa., has written a treatise upon the laws of gravitation, which boldly takes issue with Sir Isaac Newton's theories of the action of gravitation. The treatise of this audacious thinker, whose name is Charles Hallberg, asserts the non-existence of general attraction, and gives in the colored plate a system of absolute stability. His essay has been written with infinite labor, as he is not sufficiently familiar with the English tongue for the purpose. The greatest number of books now in use are very entertaining to the children, but they contain little or no religious instruction. Hence the children's wishes should not be gratified. The difficulty, as in all Sunday school work, is that the necessary pains are not taken in the selection of books. He suggested the appointment of a standing committee, whose duty it should be to select the library books from time to time. Their work might extend over a year, or two, or more, if need be, but when finished could be a good library for children. With reference to the vendors of the Library, he would not attempt to point out the many defects to be found. It was simply a matter of business, and he suggested the plan of refitting the books in some of the larger schools, to have lessons in the afternoon, the time being compensated by the teacher in charge. Some change of this kind was necessary. He suggested a plan in use in the Methodist Church, which would shortly be adopted by each boy: each boy to have a card and catalogue; to mark on the card what book is wanted, and whatever one is taken from the repository has a check put in each box;

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

ALEXANDER MILLAR, Esq., of McKeesport, is being warmly supported in his section of the county as a candidate for the Legislature. He served a term at Harrisburg two years ago, is thoroughly upright, has the full confidence of the people, and if nominated would make a strong candidate and an efficient legislator.

THE contest between Messrs. HUMPHREYS and FETTERMAN, for the Senatorial nomination, has been very vigorously carried on since Mr. HUMPHREYS returned home. Both gentlemen have been "legging it" through the country districts for several days past, and will continue "on the go" until this evening, when they will turn their attention to counting their chances among the delegates chosen to the Legislative convention.

HON. JOHN H. KERR authorizes us to announce his withdrawal as a candidate for the Legislature in the Second City District. Although feeling sanguine of success, he concluded not to ask his friends for a third nomination, and he is now out of the canvass. It is pleasant to know that Mr. KERR retires from our legislative halls with a good record, and that he retains the respect and confidence of his constituents. His withdrawal leaves the contest in the Second City District between Messrs. EDWARDS, MITCHELL and ROBB.

THE Legislature of New Hampshire assembles to-day. Peculiar interest will attach to the session from the fact that it will have to elect a Governor, and that the parties are so evenly balanced as to render it uncertain whether a Republican or Democratic selection will be made. At the State election the Republican candidate for Governor was defeated by some fifteen hundred votes, but the subsequent death of a Democratic State Senator leaves that body equally divided, while in the House it is supposed that the four or five members elected on the "Labor Reform" ticket, will hold the balance of power, and practically affiliate with their Republican colleagues. It is not improbable, therefore, that the Joint Convention of the Legislature will elect a Republican Governor.

DR. E. DECAISNE, a prominent physician of Paris, has published a short paper, the object of which is to warn against the probability of a visitation from the cholera during the hot weather. Having stated that the disease is actually prevailing in St. Petersburg and raging in Italy, he mentions some of the modes by which cholera is propagated and the rapidity with which it appears from experience that it sometimes travels over its well known routes. The pestilence, he says, is usually announced by the prevalence of certain intestinal and other maladies such as bronchial affections, and by each of these classes of disease Paris has been terribly afflicted during the last five or six months. In view of the fearful situation of the people of the city, the deplorable condition of the public health, Dr. DECAISNE shudders at the possibility of the approaching return of the plague, coming to give a last blow to the unhappy population and add a fresh affliction to all the blood, all the ruins, all the causes of mourning which already seem to have exceeded all that imagination could have conceived before the facts.

OUR cable telegrams of yesterday state that great diversity of sentiment exists in France as to the future government of that country. Six Paris journals advocate the continuance of the Republic, while probably an equal number are in favor of a constitutional monarchy. Prince NAPOLEON demands a plebiscite for the determination of the question. Among the most prominently mentioned candidates of the monarchial party, is the Count DE CHAMBORD, to whose recent manifesto our cable reports of Thursday state that Prince DE JOINVILLE and Duke D'AUMALE have both given their adherence, making the fusion of the Legitimatists and Orleanists complete. He is a scion of the Legitimate, or Bourbon, monarchy, and is a posthumous child, his father, the Duke DE BERRIE, having been assassinated in 1820 while in the act of handing his wife to her carriage from the Opera House. His grandfather was CHARLES X, who was driven from France by the revolution of 1830, which elevated the Duke of ORLEANS to the throne under the title of LOUIS PHILLIPE. Should he be accepted as King, France will present the curious spectacle of voluntarily returning to the very branch of the very house against which it rebelled nearly a century ago, at the cost of almost uncounted subsequent blood and sacrifice.

THE Democratic State Convention of Ohio, and the Democratic State Executive Committee of Tennessee, on Friday became members of the new joint stock company (limited,) established for the purpose of supplying the Southern States with ice during the heated season. Tennessee went into the partnership without any apparent misgivings as to the judiciousness of so investing its capital, perhaps for the reason that being itself one of the Southern States, and knowing the length and intensity of its own summers, it thought to effect a saving by getting its own ice at wholesale, as well as to earn a profit by retailing to its friends who live still closer to the tropics. Not so with Ohio however. A very large minority of the meeting called to determine whether the State should embark in the business or not, opposed the matter by all the means in its power, characterizing it not only as a losing, but also as a disreputable speculation. The meeting was composed of 465 persons, of whom only a majority of 127 was in favor of having anything to do with the concern, and of these a very considerable number agreed to become members far more in consequence of the importunities of their friends than from any confidence which they themselves had in the financial success of the enterprise. However, they have gone into the business, and if they can only keep their stock in trade (warranted of first quality, and cut in the deepest winter of their discontent,) from melting in bulk before being distributed to their customers, they will perhaps stave off bankruptcy for a year, for it must be admitted that their ice ought to find a ready sale, the brows of the South are so hot and feverish, and its thirst is so intense. But if, as seems probable, the persons for whose benefit it is intended should, upon the grounds that it has not been ordered, refuse to receive it when delivered, it will swamp the company beyond all possibility of recovery. In spite of the hot weather, therefore, and the demand for iced juleps, the outlook can hardly be said to be favorable, more especially when it is considered that they start in business wholly on borrowed capital.

MR. GEORGE LAUDER, civil engineer, late of Glasgow, Scotland, has invented and patented (Patent No. 115,486) an improvement in coal washing machines. It is claimed for Mr. LAUDER's machine that all difficulty is removed in the washing of the highly bituminous coal slack of the Pittsburgh seam. Mr. LAUDER is a member of the firm of CARNEGIE & Co., of this city, who are now building machinery, coke ovens, &c., at Carpenter's Station, on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the view of washing and coking all the slack, some 300 tons per day, produced by the Westmoreland and Pennsylvania Coal Companies. This slack has heretofore been wasted and has accumulated at the mouths of the pits in Westmoreland county, to the extent of thousands of tons. Messrs. CARNEGIE & Co. during the past winter washed and coked experimentally some five hundred tons of this waste slack, the coke from the same being tried in the blast furnace at Manchester. The result was entirely satisfactory, the quality of the metal produced being superior to that made from the best Connellsville coke. The result of this experiment was so conclusive as to the merits of the Pittsburgh coal when properly washed, for the smelting of iron ores that the firm decided at once to engage in the manufacture of the coke upon a large scale. The difficulty in separating our highly bituminous coal from the slate, pyrites and other impurities with which it is mixed, was at first very discouraging, but Mr. LAUDER's invention has entirely obviated this difficulty. The importance of this movement to Pittsburgh can hardly be over-estimated. Thousands of tons of slack are yearly thrown away at the mines in this vicinity, which, if properly washed, will produce a coke superior to the best Connellsville, making Pittsburgh the best point for the manufacturing of pig metal, as it has long been for the manufacture of the products of pig metal.

NURSE AND CHILD.

Some time ago, in contrasting the frank diabolism of Southern Democracy with the polite insincerities of its smooth-tongued Northern allies, we ventured the prediction that the press of the latter would soon be busily engaged in crying "hush." The lullaby business has already commenced, in which, among other dry-nurses, our neighbor the *Post* appears to as good advantage as though it had been bred and reared to the occupation. In its issue of yesterday morning it takes JEFF. DAVIS upon its knee, and crows softly over him the tender refrain,

"Hush my babe, lie still and slumber,"

As soothingly and entreatingly as though it had dandled refractory babies, and administered paregoric ever since it was old enough to toddle. "Sissy 'oves 'im," it exclaims in sweet but abbreviated child-vernacular—"the good baby 'ike 'is b'essed brother, and 'old 'is 'ittle tongney-tongney." It says:

"He should imitate the example of the greatest man the South produced, General Lee, and hold his peace, and attend to his private affairs, or accept the situation as does the South he appears so anxious to defend."

And we must confess that the solicitude of the nurse-maid is not without cause. The old adage declares that "a squalling child is a nuisance," and JEFF. bawls and kicks and screams with a lusty vociferousness well calculated to disconcert the most patient baby-tender under the sun. Some weeks ago the New York *World*, commenting on the disaster of its party in Connecticut, declared that "had the great New Hampshire triumph been repeated in Connecticut, the Democracy of the country would have been too sanguine and over-confident, and *extreme politicians might have urged the party into positions which would have been a source of future weakness.*"

Now the *Post* has doubtless this recollection thoroughly in mind, and fears least the tremendous uproar of JEFF. should attract the attention of the neighbors, and cause them to pry into its family secrets. But while we quite agree with the *Post* that the ex-President of the ex-Confederacy is "a regular benefaction to the Republican press and party," in that he boldly avows the doctrines and purposes which in the North are as yet covert and concealed, we still think that he is attending "to his private affairs" with all dilligence and concern. He is an insurance agent, it appears from his own statements, and is unquestionably doing a fine business in his line, by this shrewd admixture of personal advertisement with professional patriotism. We are not informed as to the exact character of the institution of which he is the head; but, judging from the general tenor of his Atlanta speech, we should suppose it to be a Life and *Fire* Insurance Company, having its central office in Tophet. Neither do we know the amount of his salary, but if it is to be graded according to the measure of his zeal in the service of his employer, any reader of the good Book can make a pretty shrewd guess concerning it. As a general thing we like to see people prosper, and occupations of every description flourish. But we are afraid that the more wages JEFF. receives the more they will hurt him, and that the more his auditors insure in his Company the more they will wish they had not done it. And so we hope he will heed the advice of his nursemaid, the *Post*, and "hold his peace." Should he refuse to do so, let it spank him.

RENOMINATION OF MR. BANCROFT.

Mr. BANCROFT's personal friends may congratulate him if they please on the late action of the President; it is for the press to congratulate the people of the United States on the prospect of continuing for some years to be represented in Prussia by a gentleman who, in the character of their Ambassador, has already done them so much service and honor. No disrespect toward General GRANT is intended when we say, that the vacancy in the German mission seemed a frightful peril, and was the subject of grave apprehensions to all who make the credit of the nation a matter of consideration. In filling such appointments the President, whatever may be his intelligence or his wishes, is sometimes quite helpless to resist the apparent necessities of party and the clamors of partisans. Then, reflect what a grand opportunity the Berlin mission was certain to present! Converted into a post of the first class in dignity and importance, with increase of salary in proportion, it is a position no longer beneath the aspirations of the greatest of our self-made men, the most splendid and in every sense admirable of our political heroes. The Honorable ELIJAH POGRAM himself would hardly disdain the honor. Here is a chance, it might be said, to show unmistakably to the eyes of an admiring world the estimation in which we hold native talents uncorrupted by the deceptive polish of culture. Here, we say in all sincerity, was a chance to send among those proud German aristocrats a free-born American, a democratic diamond in the rough, who, by the absolute independence of his manners and by his entire freedom from the restraints of painful conventionalities, might exemplify for the edification of a court the dignity of human nature as developed under republican institutions. Now, in spite of the exceeding plausibility of this view of the subject, we do not think it sound. Alas! those old world adherents of monarchy and nobility are not easily taught by foreign and especially by American example. On the contrary, from single illustrations of the interesting kind just described, they draw most erroneous and unwarrantable inferences concerning the fellow countrymen of the representative. They fall into the error so deplored by HORACE in the relations of friendship, they call virtues by their wrong names. POGRAM's simplicity seems to them rudeness; POGRAM's candor seems to them simplicity; POGRAM's undisguised pride in his country they call braggadocio or indelicacy, while at POGRAM's general ignorance they wonder and laugh. The consequence is that the man so distinguished and so admirably qualified to shine as a public man at home, where indeed he did shine resplendently, utterly fails to secure and occupy at the foreign capital such a position as of right belongs to the Ambassador of the great Republic. But this is not the whole calamity. Ignorant of the needful preliminary knowledge, and too old or too indolent to repair the deficiency, POGRAM is wholly unable to fulfil that important function of the Ambassadorial office which consists in gathering, digesting and imparting, for the benefit of his own country, a sort of information which only the qualified representative of a nation has opportunities of acquiring. For these, among other reasons, we cannot help rejoicing that, instead of nominating POGRAM, or any other of our splendid self-made men, President GRANT has renominated Mr. BANCROFT to the office, for which he is so perfectly qualified, and which for many years he has filled with entire satisfaction both to the United States and Germany.

TROUBLED SLEEP.

The tenth resolution of the Ohio Democratic platform, reported in full in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, denounces the Federal Government for "the profligate corruption and wanton extravagance which pervade every department." The monthly exhibit of the public debt, printed in the same issue, will serve to suggest what fair-minded and political truth-loving fellows the authors and indorsers of that platform were and are. During the month of May the debt was reduced $4,439,358, the falling off from previous months being accounted for by the change in the time of payment of pensions, which are now made quarterly instead of semi-annually, and but for which the reduction would have amounted to between eight and nine millions of dollars. Since March 1, of the present year, the debt has been reduced twenty-one millions and a half, and since the accession to office of the present administration the total decrease amounts to $226,329,075. truly the most powerful illustration of the most "wanton extravagance" that could be used. But the fact is that nothing more astonishes or confounds the Democratic party than the success of the administration in reducing both the debt and taxation. To every charge of "profligate corruption and wanton extravagance," each succeeding monthly Treasury exhibit furnishes an all-sufficient reply. Month by month the debt is reduced from four to ten millions, while coincident with this reduction our increased revenues bear witness to the honesty and efficiency with which the collection in enforced. And not only does the process of diminishing the debt continue with unabated vigor, but the efficiency manifested in collecting the public dues actually increases the revenues in the face of a sweeping reduction of taxation. But it is hardly any wonder that the Democratic party feels vexed and aggrieved. Every benevolent deed performed by his forethoughted neighbor will naturally have the effect of making a broken spendthrift feel sour. A few days ago we showed that the net profit of the first two years of GRANT's administration over the first two years of JOHNSON's amounted to the sum of two hundred and eleven millions and a half of dollars. But the Democratic party, among whose virtues economy has certainly not a foremost place, wretched and sore at finding all its gloomy predictions falsified, and the Treasury actually gaining strength from an apparent reduction of its resources, tries to shut its eyes against the perpetual accusation of Republican finance, and raves about the benign visitant as fearfully and incoherently as though it were a "goblin damned." Well, it is no wonder. GLOSTER had bad dreams, and evermore in her sleep Lady MACBETH saw on her hand a bloody spot. In both cases it was the working of avenging conscience. People don't like to be haunted with ghosts, and it is not surprising that the superstitious terrors of Democracy should frighten it, when confronted with its calm-visaged visitor, into the utterance of hard names.

It is not surprising to learn that M. Thiers is much censured throughout France, especially among religious people, in the case of Monseigneur Darboy, Archbishop of Paris. Soon after the arrest of the Archbishop and his Grand Vicar, Lagarde, with other priests, citizen Blanqui, the famous Communist agitator, was arrested at a village in the south of France, as having been condemned to death for the affair of the 18th of October. He was thrown into prison at Figeac. Four of his friends and several members of the Commune, at once began to take measures for his release, in exchange for some of the persons who had been seized as hostages. One of the friends got admission to the Mazas prison and interested Mgr. Darboy in the matter. A letter has been published which the Archbishop addressed to Thiers informing him that in exchange for Blanqui he could secure the immediate release of the writer, and of all the ecclesiastics confined with him, and strongly urging Thiers to embrace the offer. The letter is written with great dignity, and recommends the exchange on the ground of policy as well as humanity. This letter was conveyed to the chief of the executive power by the Grand Vicar Lagarde, who gave his parole to the Commune, that failing to effect the exchange, he would at once return to prison. Thiers refused unconditionally to make the transaction proposed. If his memory of the affair is painful, Lagardes' memory of his part in it cannot be less so, as he not only disregarded his parole but disregarded a letter from the Archbishop, reminding him of his pledge, and telling him that his "delay had already gravely compromised his late fellow prisoners, and might have the most grievous consequences." The whole story is told at length in the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* of May 27th, wherein the correspondence is given.

THE only just way of buying and selling, it is claimed, is by weight, and the *American Grocer* hopes, in justice to producer, retailer and consumer, to see accomplished the reform of selling in that way vegetables, fruit, eggs, and nearly every edible article now sold by measure. Boxes in which fruits are sent are of all sizes and shapes, filled in all sorts of ways; cases of the same number of boxes from different producers will differ from three to six pounds in weight of fruit, though the quality may be the same, and the family who buys from one consignment gets more for the money than those who buy from another; the producer who is most honest gets least. A premium is thus paid for deception, and the worst of it is the consumer, in nine cases out of ten, does not know that he has been cheated. A man who buys a barrel of apples does not know whether he is getting two or three bushels. Few people stop to think about it. There is no law fixing the standard of a barrel of apples or other fruit that we know of. If a producer is honest enough to send his apples in barrels containing two and a-half to three bushels, there are plenty of dealers dishonest enough to transfer them to barrels that contain but two bushels; and a barrel of apples is a barrel of apples, no matter what its size. Either there should be a barrel standard fixed, or the fruit should be sold by weight.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the Philadelphia *Press* from St. Paul, speaks in glowing terms of Minnesota as a wheat growing State. He says that the Red River valley, part of which lies in Dakota, as yet almost untouched, is capable of producing breadstuffs for the whole United States, and that with the as yet uncultivated wheat district of Northern Minnesota, comprising an area of 38,400,000 acres, it would yield the enormous quantity of one hundred thousand bushels annually, which is three times as great as the entire wheat crop of the United States, and equal to that of the whole world. It is further stated that wheat does not deteriorate in the Northwest; that there are many fields in Minnesota that for a dozen years have produced twenty bushels to the acre without the application of any manure. Put superior as it is as a wheat growing State, the country beyond Minnesota is represented as yet more superior, producing more and better wheat to the acre, crops there ranging from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre, and averaging sixty-two pounds to the bushel. That is emphatically the home of winter wheat.

The *Chicago Tribune* notes the fact that on the last ten of the growth of the present year was taken from the warehouse in that city and placed on sale thirty-six hours before it could possibly reach New York by the Pacific route, and eight months sooner than it would reach New York by the ancient ocean route. This news, the *Tribune* thinks, will lessen the value of stocks held over, and says ten per cent. is the fair and usual premium which the teas of 1871 will bear over 1870 and 1869, now that both are selling in the same market. The loss of tea by age is in exact proportion to the subtlety and fineness of its aroma. Every particle that leaves the package and affects the delicate organs of smell with its peculiar aroma is an evidence that the strength and flavor of the tea are wasting with age. Unlike wine, which develops its alcoholic quality out of the saccharine that exists in it, and so improves with age, tea contains all its aroma when packed, and deteriorates steadily thereafter.

GOV. GEARY having been severely censured for the pardon of John H. Brill, convicted of an election fraud in Philadelphia and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, the *Press* comes to his defense, and states "the facts of the case," says that most Governors, under similar circumstances, "would pardon any man." The conviction it seems was formed on inconclusive evidence, the election certificates alleged to have been altered not having been produced on the trial, and the testimony relied on that of parties who professed to have seen the paper. The truthfulness of the charge was thus open to some doubt, and increased by the fact that the accused had long been a resident of Philadelphia and during all his previous life had borne an unblemished character;

PERSONAL.

Lord Walsingham is now visiting California, after having made a tour of the Eastern States. He is accompanied by a retinue of servants, army wagons and everything necessary for a high born tourist to go through a new country in quest of information and pleasure.

Mr. George H. Mumford, for many years in charge of the telegraph lines on the Pacific coast, has come to New York to take a leading position in the executive offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He will probably be made one of its Vice Presidents.

The mother of Miss Kate Field, whose death on board a steamer for Europe has been announced, was the widow of a theatrical manager and actor and newspaper writer, who twenty years ago was very popular and successful here, and lived West, but resident mainly at St. Louis; and she herself was at the time an actress. She was very much devoted to her daughter, and her grief was increased by the sudden death will of course change all Miss Field's plan for summer in England.

The Morse statue will be inaugurated at New York on Saturday of next week, with imposing ceremonies. Addresses will be delivered by several gentlemen; among others, Dr. George B. Loring, on "The Telegraph, International Intercourse, and Commerce," and by Hon. N. P. Banks, on "The Telegraph as a Means of National Defense." Prof. Morse will be present at the reception, and remarks are expected from him. It will be an occasion of much interest.

While most of the Senators have left Washington, Mr. Sumner remains to edit the edition of his works now in course of publication in Boston, and the first two volumes of which have appeared. Senator MORrill, of Maine, will stay in Washington some weeks, this climate being more favorable to his health than the Northern air at this season.

It has recently been made known that Charles Dickens, a short time before his death, wrote to the biographer of Maclise thus: "A few days ago I destroyed an immense correspondence, everybody's (of course I considered it had been held with me, and not with the public, and because I could not answer for its privacy being respected when I should be dead. I have since allowed no letters from friends to accumulate in my possession."

MR. G. VANCE SMITH, a Unitarian clergyman who is a member of the body selected in England to revise the translation of the Bible, and was at first objected to by the Convocation of Canterbury, because he did not acknowledge the divinity of Christ, but retained for his scholarship, recently spoke at Birmingham with reference to the labor of revision. He said: "The public might rely on what they would receive at the hands of the revisers a greatly improved version of the Scriptures. It would take a long time—it was thought it would take five or six years—to revise the New Testament, and even longer to revise the Old; but when it was remembered how great a multitude of people were interested in the work, and that the work might live one or two hundred years, the length of time must not be grudged. So far as they had gone, the new version had satisfied him extremely, and in this respect, that it read like the old one. There was changes in almost every verse—in some verses even numerous and important than others, but all tending to a more exact representation of the original; but, notwithstanding these numerous changes it was the work of the company to adhere as closely as possible to the old style, with which the people had been familiar from their childhood. The conservative element in the company was the weight of the new version read extremely well, measuring it by the standard of the old one; and those reading it read would hardly know it was a new version.

THE result of the recent elections in Nova Scotia indicates that the popular feeling in favor of annexation to the United States is on the wane—at any rate that annexation is less popular than it was a few years ago. The party opposed to confederation, and representing the annexation sentiment, have lost ground evidently, although it still retains a slight majority in the Legislature. Annexation, however, is still openly urged, as well in Nova Scotia as in other portions of the Dominion, and its friends and advocates are endeavoring by public movements to revive the drooping interest in the subject. The Dominion Annexation Society has called a Convention to be held at Niagara Falls on the Fourth of July next—a day which it is imagined may inspire their ideas of separation with the mother country with new zeal. If the time be propitious, however the method of constituting the Convention must be considered unfortunate. It is proposed that it shall consist of two delegates from each Parliamentary district of the Dominion, and two from each Congressional district of the United States. The idea is sufficiently absurd and chimerical to insure a total failure.—*Boston Post.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Boring for natural gas at West Bloomfield, New York, is likely to prove a success. A gentleman who had been on a visit to the well writes that Lima will be lighted with the gas during this season, and predicts that Rochester will be supplied with it ere long. The enterprise, from all accounts, is proving surprisingly successful.

Some very remarkable cures of paralysis have been effected by the waters of the magnetic springs near Lansing, Mich. These waters are so powerful, it is said, that a piece of iron or steel put into them at once becomes a strong magnet. Chief Justice Chase and Gen. Hooker are now there.

An Edinburgh physician repudiates the opinion generally entertained by chemists in regard to the action of water on lead pipes. He asserts that observation and experiment have led him to conclude that certain pure soft waters do not act upon lead, while certain hard waters, which are regarded as most protective, do act chemically upon it, and therefore such pipe is dangerous to use in conveying that kind of water for domestic purposes.

On Sunday last eight car loads of strawberries arrived in Philadelphia from Wilmington, Delaware. As each car averaged eight thousand quarts, the shipments amounted to sixty-four thousand quarts. The berries came off the Delaware road and were shipped at the Peninsula. On the same day eighteen cars of berries arrived on the way to New York city. Also six car loads from Baltimore to New York, making forty-eight thousand quarts more; making a total aggregate of two hundred and fifty-six thousand quarts and weighing two hundred fifty tons.

A remarkable application of the homœopathic principle of *similia similibus curantur* is given in a Kansas paper. The hog cholera having made its appearance on a farm, the owner took a sow that had died of the disease, heaped pine wood and brush over and around the dead animal, and set fire to it. After the sow was well roasted, water was thrown on the flames, and then all the hogs on the farm were turned loose to feed on the flesh. The result was entirely satisfactory. The sick hogs at once began to recover, no more were affected by the disease, and the herd was soon in as good condition as ever.

A physician of Lyons, France, having in the course of the late war observed upwards of 1,500 cases of mutilation by fire-arms, and performed as many as fifteen amputations in a single day, has addressed a paper to the Academy of Science, in which he says that the best rule, in his opinion, is to operate before the inflammatory period has set in, and therefore on the second or third day, at the latest, after the infliction of the wound. Amputations performed during the inflammatory period often end in death, but are not far from being so mortal as the system of suppurizing, which does not save one patient in twenty, owing to the gangrene, hemorrhage and purulent infection, which are but too frequently the consequence.

The injury sustained by the cross on the spire of the Strasbourg cathedral has been repaired. It was a difficult and dangerous undertaking. It will be remembered that a missile from the besiegers accidentally struck the cross a few minutes after 10 o'clock a., on the 15th of September. This was a shell stirred from a distance of 4,500 meters, and which, to strike the cross, had to ascend nearly 500 feet in the air.

It is stated that a very general indignation is felt among all classes of people in Germany at the unfounded assertion which has appeared in the London *Times*, to the effect that articles of value, belonging to the apartments occupied by the Empress William at Versailles, had been taken along with his baggage to Germany. The *Kreuz Zeitung* declares this "infamous and miserable calumny to be the most groundless, despicable, and self-evident falsehood ever published by the English press;" and adds that "it is significant as indicating the envy and fear with which the growing power of the German nation is regarded by all classes of the British people, and that, of course the English have forgotten how the Summer Palace of the Emperor of China was plundered by British troops."

The "New Departure" in the South.

[From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, May 26.]

The Southern people will hardly swallow Mr. Vallandigham's resolutions, so far as they refer to the so-called constitutional amendments, civil rights bill, and the many other infamous acts and measures which are now incorporated into the laws of the land. Our people are willing to accept and have accepted in good faith the solution of the great questions decided by the arbitrament of the sword. Slavery and secession are dead, and the Southern people do not desire to re-establish the one or agitate the other *at this time*. We do not want to deprive any man, no matter what his color or condition may be, of his legal rights; but our people cannot give their consent to any platform which presents arbitrary and unconstitutional edicts as part and parcel of the organic law. Our people, though now may be powerless to defend themselves, cannot give their assent to any measure which assumes that Congress, or the President with his army and navy has the power to invade the State, overthrow the Government, and arrest and imprison its citizens. If Mr. Vallandigham means to accept the amendments which confer the arbitrary power here referred to, we cannot accept that portion of his platform which marks such an extraordinary departure from the time-honored principles of Democracy. And, unless we do not understand aright the views of our people, the Georgia Democracy cannot accept Mr. Vallandigham's platform.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

From this time until after the Presidential election, let it be understood that it is for Northern and Western Democrats and anti-Radicals to declare what compose among their own number shall be chosen for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States and what shall be the character of the resolutions adopted by the National Democratic Convention.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now paying in cash its 5 per cent. semi-annual interest, and also receiving the first payment of $25 per share on the new stock issued to holders at the rate of one share to every six shares held on the 30th of April.

A Pitiful Condition.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is that of languor and debility. To such of no specific disease: they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensual pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

The sensation of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs arousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to start afterward into a worse state of exhaustion than ever, (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant was resorted to,) but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century, is easily given. To infuse a new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in admunistering temporary remedies, but make the system up to a permanent standard of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its tonic influence. Appetite will be created, and with it the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood is to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve, and brain flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

THE
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas
RAILROAD COMPANY

Are building a Trunk Line, connecting New Orleans with Mobile on the east, and giving

THE ONLY RAILROAD CONNECTION

Between the former city and the great and most productive State of Texas on the west, the total distance from Mobile to Houston being 475 miles.

The Company is composed of strong Northern capitalists, who have already expended nearly TEN MILLION DOLLARS of their own funds in the construction of this line. They have built about 225 miles from Mobile westward, and secured by purchase of securities and made provision for the thorough repair and equipment of the 100 miles constituting the Texas division; leaving but 140 miles to be built.

To Complete the Entire Road.

It is believed that no other railroad corporation in the country has ever made so large an expenditure from its own means before offering any of its securities to the public.

The Company now offer for sale the

Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds

Upon the Louisiana division of 226½ miles from New Orleans to the Sabine river. This will probably be the most valuable portion of the whole line, as it will be the only rail communication by which the cotton crop production of Texas can reach the Southern metropolis.

So important is this road considered to Louisiana, that the State has made very liberal grants in aid of the enterprise, by direct donations, by indorsement of its bonds, and by subscriptions to the stock of the Company, amounting in all to over eight million of dollars.

The Bonds now offered are of two classes:

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

To the amount of $12,500 per mile, and

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS,

To an equal amount, both principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Louisiana. The price of the two classes is the same, and subscribers can take their choice.

The Bonds are only in the denomination of $1,000, or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of 8 per cent. currency in New York, or 7 per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered, if desired.

No Better Security has been Offered

To investors. The Bonds are largely profitable, as well as entirely safe. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser MORE THAN SEVENTY-SEVEN PER CENT. greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents.

At the same price, an 8 per cent. currency long bond is far cheaper than a 7 per cent. gold one. Calculating a return to specie payments in three years, and taking the time that the bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad have to run—35 years—we find that by considering the interest of each, every six months, at 7 per cent. AN 8 PER CENT. CURRENCY BOND AT 90 WILL GIVE A RETURN OF $2,814 18 MORE THAN A 7 PER CENT. GOLD BOND, AT THE SAME PRICE, OR NEARLY THREE TIMES THE AMOUNT OF THE ORIGINAL INVESTMENT.

The Bonds are dated May 1, 1871. The first coupon will, therefore, be a fractional one, running from May 1 to July 1. The price is 90, and accrued interest at 8 per cent. currency from May 1 to date of remittance.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers

Information concerning the Company and the Road, and pamphlets containing map and full details of the enterprise, can be obtained of the undersigned or any of the Company's advertised agents,

W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker,
AND
Financial Agent, N. O., M. and T. R. R. Co.,
No. 23 Nassau street, New York.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.

BLACK SILKS
From $1 to $5 per yard.

Cheney Bro.'s Black Gros Grain Silk, $2 per yard, warranted all pure Silk, and not to crack or change color from wear.
26-inch Black Gros Grain French Silk at $2 per yard—a great bargain.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Colors—a complete assortment.
Extra fine quality Tontard Silks at $1 25 per yard.
Japanese Silks in Checks, Stripes and Plain Colors.
Fancy Dress Goods in all the New Designs.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
BLACK GOODS,
COMPRISING
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres,
Tamese Cloths, Bombazines,
Silk Warp Cashmeres,
Canton Cloths,
Grenadines,
Hernanis, etc.

White and Colored Linen for Shirts.
New Styles of French and English Chintzes.
Percales and Ginghams.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Black Grenadine,
BLACK HERNANI,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SUITS, SUITS
Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits
Moorhouse AND Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue.

We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of

LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.
A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
PURE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE
LACE CURTAINS and NETS
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.
21 Fifth Avenue.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of W. W. Wilson & Co.'s corner of Penn and Twenty-fourth streets, until SATURDAY, June 10th, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the grading of Main street, from Hooker to Penn avenue and work to be done in accordance with the Specifications of the said Plan on file relating thereto, the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any or all bids.
E. S. NEVILLE,
Secretary of Commission.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MOORE & CO.,
197 SECOND AVENUE.

Bedford Mineral Springs.

This Popular SUMMER RESORT will be Open for the Reception of Visitors on the 15th of JUNE, and remain open until the 15th of September.

The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hours' ride, over a good turnpike, to the Springs.

Letters from Pittsburg will come through direct to the springs in two hours and 11 minutes.

Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad and Office, and baggage checked through.

Parties from the South and West, leaving Pittsburg, where they take the Broad Top Railroad to the springs.

Persons wishing to engage Rooms or any further information can call at the Mansion House in Bedford Village.

Bedford Water sent to all parts of the country at the following rates of Transportation:

Half Bbls., (in Mulberry Wood) 20 gal..... $5 00
Half Bbls., (in Steamed Oak) 20 gal..... 3 00
Whole Bbls., (in Steamed Oak) 40 gal..... 4 00
Kegs, (Oak and Mulberry) 10 gal..... $2 to 3 00

THE
New Orleans, Mobile and Texas
RAILROAD COMPANY

Are building a Trunk Line, connecting New Orleans with Mobile on the east, and giving

THE ONLY RAILROAD CONNECTION

Between the former city and the great and most productive State of Texas on the west, the total distance from Mobile to Houston being 475 miles.

The Company is composed of strong Northern capitalists, who have already expended nearly TEN MILLION DOLLARS of their own funds in the construction of this line. They have built about 225 miles from Mobile westward, and secured by purchase of securities and made provision for the thorough repair and equipment of the 100 miles constituting the Texas division; leaving but 140 miles to be built.

To Complete the Entire Road.

It is believed that no other railroad corporation in the country has ever made so large an expenditure from its own means before offering any of its securities to the public.

The Company now offer for sale the

Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds

Upon the Louisiana division of 226½ miles from New Orleans to the Sabine river. This will probably be the most valuable portion of the whole line, as it will be the only rail communication by which the cotton crop production of Texas can reach the Southern metropolis.

So important is this road considered to Louisiana, that the State has made very liberal grants in aid of the enterprise, by direct donations, by indorsement of its bonds, and by subscriptions to the stock of the Company, amounting in all to over eight million of dollars.

The Bonds now offered are of two classes:

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

To the amount of $12,500 per mile, and

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS,

To an equal amount, both principal and interest guaranteed by the State of Louisiana. The price of the two classes is the same, and subscribers can take their choice.

The Bonds are only in the denomination of $1,000, or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of 8 per cent. currency in New York, or 7 per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered, if desired.

No Better Security has been Offered

To investors. The Bonds are largely profitable, as well as entirely safe. One thousand dollars invested in these eight per cent. bonds will give the purchaser MORE THAN SEVENTY-SEVEN PER CENT. greater annual interest than the same amount invested in the new Government Five Per Cents.

At the same price, an 8 per cent. currency long bond is far cheaper than a 7 per cent. gold one. Calculating a return to specie payments in three years, and taking the time that the bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad have to run—35 years—we find that by considering the interest of each, every six months, at 7 per cent. AN 8 PER CENT. CURRENCY BOND AT 90 WILL GIVE A RETURN OF $2,814 18 MORE THAN A 7 PER CENT. GOLD BOND, AT THE SAME PRICE, OR NEARLY THREE TIMES THE AMOUNT OF THE ORIGIN

James T. Brady & Co
BANKERS,
Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR
FUNDED LOAN
OF
1880, 1885 and 1900.
Subscription Books Now Open.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
$100,000
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad
Six Per Cent. Bonds,
(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)
For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents; are dated 1868, for thirty years, late out of public February and August.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.
These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent, and are convertible at option of the holder into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.

TWENTY THOUSAND
East End Gas Company Bonds
7 3-10 Interest,
Payable January and July. Fifteen years to run. For sale at
90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,
BY
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, June 2, 1871.

A few days ago a telegram from Washington reported a curious incident of a will recently made by a man named Derby wherein he devises to the Government of the United States property to the value of $11,000,000 on the condition that Congress shall pass an act authorizing the payment of 3 per cent. per annum to his heirs forever, or as long as the heirs can be identified. Assuming the report to be founded upon fact, says the Chicago *Tribune*, and the story seems not improbable, it gives a hint of what class of wealth may be expected to find investment in low rate-of-interest bonds of the United States—viz., wealth that has been withdrawn by its immediate possessors from the employments of commerce, and the owners of which desire only to perpetuate the revenue from it. The proposal in the case in question is to purchase a perpetual annuity, payable to the heirs of the purchaser, in the same way that a pension is payable to the widow or children of a soldier, only that the object of the applicant is to make the annuity perpetual. The most important feature in the difference between this and buying perpetual bonds of the government at the same rate of interest paid in the annuity is this, that the recipient of the interest cannot in any ordinary manner divest himself of his right to the income. There would be no bond or other transferable evidence of the government which he could sell to another holder. There is undoubtedly a demand for an investment of this sort, in which the revenues of accumulated wealth may be secured to the heirs forever without giving them an opportunity to squander the principal, as proverbially happens in the case of rich parents, and yet not in all the forms in which the public debt of the United States is, and has been offered to the public, no investment has been made to meet the demand of capital for this kind of investment. A large proportion of the wealth of the United States is held by men fifty years of age and upwards. Of these, the majority cannot expect to live over twenty years, and many it is well known that, at the age mentioned, men who have much wealth are generally investing a portion of it in some annuity form, as a provision for their children. The usual investments now selected are real estate, but the selling of real estate is always a matter of considerable negotiation. It takes time to make a sale, and it is surrounded by so many legal formalities that the sale of such property seems a more significant matter than the ordinary transaction of selling a bond, and gives the extraordinary heir time for reflection, and has a conservative tendency upon his estate. This is why persons who have accumulated fortunes and desire to leave them to their children in as safe a form as possible select real estates. Annuities, however, would not only meet this demand more completely, but would yield a more reliable and prompt income during the lifetime of the purchaser of the annuity. If the government were authorized to sell annuities, as well perpetual annuities, bearing interest, say, for the first three years at six per cent, for the next five years at 5 per cent, for the next seven years at 4½ per cent, it is probable that a very considerable proportion of the public bonded & per cent. debt could thus be refunded, and the interest charge gradually reduced to the lowest possible rate in the course of a few years. This sinking fund of interest might also be applied with advantage to a new series of perpetual bonds, and the two features of perpetuity and a graduation of interest be thus applicable to annuities in which the recipient of the income could not sell the principal, and all the bonds, or shares in the public debt, which would be merchantable like other bonds.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117½	117½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¼	111¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868 (new)	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114½	114½
10-40s	110	110
Gold	112¾	112¾

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Keunedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of flailway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 2, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	90½	90	1 9	½	90¾	90¾
Do. Scrip	29¾	29	29	29	29¼	29¼
Erie	29¾	29	29⅛	29⅛	29¼	29¼
Reading	117½	117½	117½	117½	117	117
Harlem	130					
Mich. Cent						
Lake Shore	114	114¾	114¼	114	114¼	114⅜
Illinois Cent						
Cleve. & Pitts	120½	121¾	122	121½	122	130½
P. & F. W.	86	86	86	86	86	86
Do. pref	98½	98	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Rock Island	92¾	93	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
Ft. Wayne	82¼	82	82	82½	82½	82½
Do. pref	92½	92	92	92½	81½	81½
Tol. & Wabash	42¾	42	42	42½		
Do. pref						
North Western	90½	90¾	90¾			
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Miss.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Chic. & Alton		119	119	119½		
Do. pref		129½		129½		
R. H. & Erie		28		28		
N. J. Central		112		112		
Cantons		83		83		
W. U. Tel		57½		57½		
Quicksilver		24		24		
Pacific Mail	47½	45¾	45	44¾	44½	44½
Adams Ex		93				
Wells, F. Ex		86		85½		
American Ex		64		64		
U. S. Ex		53		53		
Tenn. 6s	112½	112¾	112½	112½	112½	112½

The Philadelphia *Press* says: The stock market, which is, no means dull, is becoming more and more as heretofore, owing, no doubt, to the reactionary move of some of the leading operators, who break the market for the purpose of buying again for a rise. While this movement has frequently taken place, the rather high prices of stocks are considered sufficient to alarm outside operators, lest the selling out be an honest move, and the break entirely warranted.

Should this latter be the case, those not in the ring are likely to be swamped. But yet, in spite of this anticipation, there are some excellent reasons for the existence of these high figures, that the move for a break must be very strong to overcome them. The general feeling prevailing among the brokers is that since it is known that such excellent business has been done by the prominent corporation whose shares are before the public, together with the easy money market which now exists, it is no wonder that stocks are all high, and are well maintained.

The selling among some to realize is heavy, and very much aids the dull market. Although a great number of shares of Reading changed hands, there was more excitement in Lehigh Navigation, which opened at 37¾, and under a very strong demand rose to 38½. Philadelphia and Erie remained quiet to-day, apparently scarce. In regard to the former stock, the cause for its rise is attributed to the fact that the company is working for a renewal of their lease, with business increasing and a bright prospect for the future. Philadelphia and Erie, although the reports of the business are very favorable, owing to the manipulation of operators, has had no chance to appreciate.

It may be said that heretofore many stocks have been held at such low figures as to be far beneath the actual worth, that the business of the company would guarantee. We find a reason for this in the fact that very often so small an amount of these particular shares is upon the market that they become controlled by a clique, and in spite of all favorable reports will fail to rise at the proper time. The control would immediately be lost if public attention was called to the stock by any big advance; hence the desire of those ring operators to retain their possession, and they do this by manipulating so as to rather depress than appreciate their value, even under the most favorable reports.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61½
Philadelphia and Erie	28¾
Lehigh Navigation	38
Catawissa preferred	34½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	52½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	47¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	17½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	126
Schuylkill Navigation	18¾
Reading	58½

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the customer, on commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; sales 5,000 bush; No 1 red winter at 1 47; No 2 held at $1 44. Corn held and nominal; cars on track 56c; high mixed shelled in; low do 56c. Oats dull at 36c. Petroleum firm; crude 8½ @ 9c; refined 24@25½c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 2.—Cotton in good demand; low middling 25½c; stock 600 bales. Bacon—clear sides 16½c; clear 15½c; shoulders 13½c. Corn—sales of 1,000 bushels at 75c; corn scarce and in demand at 80c; delivered at depot. Oats 70c. Hidders ask $1 45 for new wheat. Flour $5 20@6 00.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 2, 1871.

REMARKS.—In our last report we stated that mills had put up the price of flour 25c per barrel all round, but at that writing we were not advised as to the course of leading dealers. To-day T. C. Jenkins & Bro. inform us that store rates have also been advanced in the same ratio. The present scarcity of wheat in the market is owing to the fact that farmers are too busy just now to send it forward, coupled with the fact that they are holding for higher figures. The market was somewhat dull to-day, perhaps on account of the extreme warm weather. Prices show but little change. In the line of bacon, plain shoulders are a shade lower. Oats has gone up, and lard oil come down. The local market is fully supplied. We may here quote perishable articles: Cherries $2@4 ⅌ bush; peas $1@5 ⅌ bush; radishes $3@4 ⅌ bbl; strawberries 15@20c ⅌ quart; green beans, ⅌ bush, $2; cabbage, ⅌ bbl, $4 50. The bulk of these luxuries come via Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted.

ASHES.—The market continues firm with a fair trade demand. Previous prices have been fairly maintained. We are reported sales at the following: Soda ash common 4½@4¾c; refined 4¾@4¾c; potash 7½@7¾c; pearls 9@9¼c ⅌ lb.

APPLES.—We expect the early crop are long, and occasionally hear of a sale of old apples at $5@7 ⅌ bbl, as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We can report sales from store in the regular way at 45@50c ⅌ gallon. The season is drawing to a close.

BEANS.—Supply light with sales of small white navy at 2 00 per bush.

BUTTER.—Market dull; sales fair to good 12@14c per ⅌. prime to choice 15@16c; grease 10@11c ⅌ lb.

BROOM CORN.—Sales at 5@6c ⅌ lb, as per quality.

BEESWAX.—Beeswax has advanced, and we quote sales at 26@28c ⅌ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—There is quite an active demand, and we are reported sales as follows: ½-lb Banner cans ⅌ doz, $1 75; ⅌-lb cans, $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $26.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We make a slight change in the quotations of plain hams, which are higher, and unchanged, at following figures: Shoulders, plain, 7¼c; sugar-cured canvassed 10½c; Sides, Ribbed, 10c; Clear do, 10½c; Sugar-cured Hams, canvassed, 15c; plain do, 14½c; Breakfast Bacon 14c Plain and 15c Canvassed; Dried Beef 13½@19c. Mess Pork $21 00 ⅌ bbl. Lard, city rendered, in tierces, 11¾@12c; in buckets and kegs 12½@13c ⅌ lb.

CANDLES.—Moulds, 9½c; full weight, 10c; short weight 10c; stearine 19½c ⅌ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—There is a better inquiry and we are reported sales of Pennsylvania at $5 00 @ 6 50, and Philadelphia at $5 50.

CORN MEAL.—Market dull; sales in a small way at $2 25 ⅌ bbl; ⅌ bushel 90c.

CARBON OIL.—Sales in a regular way at 22½@23c.

CEMENT.—Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bbl, Reesen's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $1 00@1 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ⅌ bbl.

CHEESE.—Receipts since our last report heavy. Prices for the time being in a downward tendency. We quote as follows: New Ohio Goshen at 15½@15¾c ⅌ ⅌; Ohio Factory at 14½@15c, and Western Reserve at 12@13c. Little old cheese in the market.

COUNTRY MEATS.—Demand light and the inquiry mainly for small lots; we continue to quote shoulders at 6c@6½; ordinary sides, 7½@8c; hams, 8@8½c; sausage, hams, 10½@10½c. Country lard, 9@10½c.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches and apples are becoming scarce. We nominal rates are as follows: Peaches quarters 10@11c; mixed 12@13c; halves 14@15c; peeled 20@22c ⅌ ⅌. Apples—prime quality scarce; would bring 6@7c ⅌ ⅌; common dull and hard to dispose of.

FEATHERS.—The market is not active. We are reported sales of live geese, No. 1, from first hands, at 74@75c; store 68@70 ⅌ ⅌.

FOOD.—Price firm under light receipts; sales good fresh orgs at 19@20c per dozen.

CANNED GOODS.—Current rates were: Peaches—2 ⅌ cans $2 00@2 50 ⅌ doz; 3 ⅌ cans $3 00@3 50. Tomatoes—3 ⅌ cans $2 50@2 70. Winslow's Corn—⅌ 2@2 75. Peas—$2 75@3 00.

FLOUR.—Receipts since our last, 973 barrels. The only noticeable feature in the market is that store prices have gone up 25c all round, same as the mills. We quote as follows: Mills—Amber in barrels $7 25; in sacks $7 00. Fancy white winter, $7 50@7 75; in sacks $7 00. The leading operators report sales of store and western brands as follows: Spring wheat, $6 50@7 25; winter wheat, $7 00@7 25; white wheat, $7 50; choice Minnesota $7 50; sales of sacked flour 25 to 50c ⅌ barrel less. Rye flour is in fair demand and with sales at $6 50@6 75 ⅌ barrel.

GRAIN.—Prices remain firm and unchanged. Receipts since our last were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	150
Rye, sacks	225
Corn, sacks	2,950
Oats	1,550

GREEN FRUIT.—Cherries to note in prices, except that ionts have advanced; wheat still continues the leading article, with purchasers for all good parcels offered at current rates. Red wheat $1 45@1 48; fairto prime choice white $1 52@1 55 per bushel. Oats—Prices advanced, and are reported sales from first hands at 44c; store prices 46@50c per bushel. Corn—The demand has fallen off, the supply being fully up with the demand, and continue to quote mixed ear and shelled at 68@70c; prime yellow 70@72c. Rye, Barley and Buckwheat nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES.—Business is quiet with no change to note in prices. We quote as follows:

Syrups—H and E at 72c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 50@55c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12¾c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—There is a fair demand for New Orleans choice at 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c; fair 10c. Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 11c; good 10½c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for *good* 65c; prime 60c; choice 72c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18½c; good 16¾@17c; fair 15¾@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder, fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 50c; fair 60@75c. Souchong fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 26c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Prime sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

HAY.—Wagon $17 00@20 00; wharf, $17 00@19 00.

FURS.—Sales in a regular way at 2½@4½c.

HOMINY.—Sales at $5 50 ⅌ bbl.

HIDES.—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 7½@8c; green salted kid 14@15c; dry flint 16@17c.

LARD OIL.—Sales Pittsburgh No. 1 at 95@98c; No. 2 at 65@67c ⅌ gallon; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 85@90c ⅌ gallon.

LIME.—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ⅌ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

HERB.—Kentucky $175 per ton; rough dressed 14c ⅌ ⅌.

MILL FEED.—Regular sales at $1 40@1 50 for bran and $1 60@1 65 ⅌ cwt for middlings. Out meal, $2 50.

POTATOES.—New $8 per bbl; peachblows, $1 15@1 20 on hand; store $1 25@1 30.

POULTRY.—Sales young chickens at 80@85c; supply light.

PAPER.—Printing, rag, 13@14c ⅌ ⅌; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 10@12c.

PEARLINE.—Sales of Pearline at 20c ⅌ ⅌.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales ¼ ⅌ cans $1 50; ½ ⅌ $2 00; 1 ⅌ $4 00 ⅌ doz.

RAGS.—The receipts are heavy and prices weaker; we quote at 4@4¼c ⅌ ⅌.

STRAW.—Sales of Tennessee at 45c ⅌ ⅌.

SALT.—Sales by car load at $1 60@1 65.

SPIRITS.—Finished goods in a small way at $2 20@2 25 per bushel. Clover and timothy seed not quotable.

SAPOLIO.—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP.—Colgate's sterling soap, $3 75 ⅌ box; Babbitt's, 12c; Cudahy's, 9½c; chemicals of all descriptions, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ⅌ ⅌.

SODA.—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½ ⅌ ⅌.

TALLOW.—Sales of city rendered at 8@8½c ⅌ ⅌.

WOODENWARE.—Pails, 2 hoop, $1 75; 3 hoop, $1 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

WOOL.—Sales of Muskingum, Ohio, willows at 3c ⅌ ⅌; Kentucky do at 10c ⅌ ⅌.

WHISKY.—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 02; rectified copper 5 gal, $1 20 gal; old Monongahela whisky $1 85 ⅌ gal, as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 2, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle heavy to-day, and consist principally of thorough stock. The market this week has been slow, and the indications of prices show no gain, good fat cattle are only 6@6½c, the top of the market, er a decline of ½c since last week. The feeling to-night is that prices will go lower next week. The following are the quotations ruling, also sales as made by different drovers: Extra 1,300 to 1,500 steer, $6 00 to 6 25; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $5 75 to 6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $5 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 00 to 5 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 25 to 5 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs were fair-to-day. The supply about equals the demand, and selling slow. Prices remain about the same as yesterday, but the feeling is one of uncertainty, and a heavy run would cause prices to drop still further. The best hogs are only bringing $4 50 to-day, and only few selling higher than $4 40. The following are the ruling quotations: Extra Philadelphia, $4 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 25.

Sheep.

The arrivals of Sheep to-day light. The market was dull and slow all week until yesterday, when, owing to light arrivals, it became more firm, and prices advanced a little. The pens are now most all full, and prices have gone back again to the old figures. Very few good Sheep on sale this week. The following are quotations ruling to-day, although by no means is it to be seen that some brought higher figures, but they were extra lots, and such as are not on sale every day: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 25 to $4 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 to $4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00 to $3 50; foot rot and scal ways, by the head, $1 25.

No.	Weight.	Price	No.	Weight.	Price
19	10,900	$6 25	18	15,070	$5 75
20	17,260	6 00	6	4,870	6 00
17	20,340	5 77	11	14,140	6 00
14	18,510	6 00			

Hogs.

74	15,150	4 30	53	5,720	4 40
72	14,760	4 27	54	5,390	4 35
55	10,430	4 32	16	3,370	4 40

Sheep.

317	15,600	3 27	49	2,960	5 25
90	9,840	4 00	300	15,720	3 90
100	5,470	4 00	40	1,220	5 15
215	10,480	4 75			

NOTE.—Through one of those mishaps which will sometimes occur in the best regulated printing offices, the sales of the popular firm of Hodges & Taylor were credited to Smith & Watson. We know that the latter firm would not pluck a single laurel from the brow of their neighbors, hence we make the correction.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 3, 1871.

The market for pig iron has been unusually dull the past week. Both receipts and sales have been light, whilst prices are nominally unchanged, concessions from last week's quotations, in some instances, have been allowed on common grades to induce purchases.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from L. S. Ore.

250 tons medium gray, to arrive.....$34 00—4 mos.
250 tons medium gray, to arrive.....$4 00—4 mos.
100 tons close gray, from yard.....$3 00—4 mos.
50 tons medium gray, from yard.....$4 00—4 mos.
50 tons white and mottled, from yard, $3 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

200 tons mottled and white, at furnace.$26 00—4 mos.

Youghiogheny Coke.

100 tons Dunbar.....$32 75—4 mos.

Blooms.

100 tons medium Juniata.....$80 00—cash.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. b	1	Superior Mills, m	1
Hallman & H, m	1	Union Mills, m	1
Total			16

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co, b	2

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. W. Porter, m	1	Hallman & H, m	1
J. Moorhead, m	1	Reamer, m	1
Byers & Co, m	1		
Total			10

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Wharton Bros & Co, m	2		
Total			2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	16	Carnagie, K & Co, o	1
Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	1		
Total			18

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 3, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was fair, with a moderate inquiry—more particularly for early deliveries at certain points in the oil regions. An advance of 7¾@10c per barrel was demanded. From a glance at the market it will readily be perceived that the advantage of the market is on the side of buyers, who will, no doubt, make good use of the same.

CRUDE.

The following are the current rates: Spot 13¼@13½c; June, 13¼c; all year, S. O., 12½c; B. O. all year 13¾c.

SALES:

8,000 bbls June (settlement)	13½c
1,000 bbls S. O. June	13½c
1,000 bbls Fraser oil, spot	85 90
1,000 bbls Parker's Landing	5 17½

REFINED.

The market was fair, but quiet; buyers seemed a little shy. We quote as follows: June 25¼c; July 26c; August 26½c; September, 26½c.

SALES.

6,000 bbls July to September.....25¼c

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Market dull. Holders ask $2 00 for city, and $1 90 for country, on spot, without finding buyers.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 2.—The *Herald* says: The market showed no important change yesterday.

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	$4 95		
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	4 90		
720 bbls upper creek, spot	4 90		
500 bbls upper creek, spot	4 99		
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	5 00		
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	5 15		
500 bbls lower creek, spot	5 15		
1,000 bbls Rouseville, spot	5 20		
700 bbls Rouseville, spot	5 15		
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O. 90 days	5 05		

NEW YORK, June 2.—Closing of the 1st.—Market irregular and prices unsettled and difficult to quote; sales of 1,000 bbls refined, for 25½c; crude dull at 12½c; refined, S. W., 25½c, and 26c for the month and last half of June. Philadelphia delivered in; little demand at a trifle advance in price, but the figures asked are too high to admit of export business. S. W., 25½c; spot, 25¾c; 25½c for the month; 26¼c for July; sale 2,000 bbls July at 26½c.

OIL CITY, June 2.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower; not held at $5 02½ 10: 47 gravity at Oil City held $5 20@5 30.

TITUSVILLE, June 2.—Market quiet firm at $4 90 @4 95 on the upper road.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 2.—Market quiet at $5. Nothing doing.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—Market quiet but firm; crude 8½ @9c; refined 24@25½c per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Market quiet; S. W. 25½c; crude 12½c; refined, Pennsylvania 25½c; July 26@27½c; August to September 25½@26½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 2.—Market quiet; offering $4 90@ asking $4 95.

NEW YORK, June 2, 2 P. M.—Market decidedly weaker; crude 12c to 12½c; refined offered at 25½ to 25¾c; spot, B O June offered at 26c; no sales reported.

OIL CITY, June 2.—Market quiet and weaker than yesterday; lower creek $5 00 to $5 05; Oil City $5 25 to $5 30.

PARKERS LANDING, June 2, 12 P. M.—Market quiet, but dodgy; 51½@56½.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Crude 15c; refined, spot, 25¾c; June and July, 26c asked; August and September, 26½c asked.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 5 P. M.—Spot 25¼@25½c; June 26¼@26½c; July 26¾@26¾c; June and September, 26¾ asked; July and September, 26½c asked. Crude 15c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R

J B Forbes		Forsyth, Oil Works	59
T B Parkes		Parkes, Oil Works	60
Osmon & Young		Peerless Oil Works	16
W W Cary		Phillips, Oil Works	8
H McKee		Comet Oil Works	40
Osmon & Young		Comet Oil Works	40
Forsyth & Co		Buttermilk Oil Works	15
Phillips & Co		Buttermilk Oil Works	15
J W Stewart		Stewart Oil Works	100
Parkes & Co		Commercial Oil Works	80
Parkes & Co		Commercial Oil Works	71
P Hutchinson		Penn Oil Works	80
P Hutchinson		Riverside Oil Works	80
Bates & Co		Fairview Oil Works	220

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Forsythe Oil Works	1,641	Thurston Oil Works	59
Comet Oil Works	1,200	Thurston Oil Works	74
Somerset Oil Works	98	Diamond Oil Works	78
Tidewater O W	1,200	Diamond Oil Works	78
Commercial O W	154	Hutchinson Oil Works	80
Total			4,700

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, June 1, 1871.

Tallen, Merrin & Co, 205 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Tallen, Logan & S, 206 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Oil Refining Co, 208 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Reserve Co., 50 bbls refined to Warden, Free & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 50 barrels to Warden, Free & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 1,319 barrels refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Moorhouse, K & Co, 400 bbls refined to Waring, Kinz & Co, Philadelphia.

Moorhouse, K & Co, 50 bbls refined to R S Collins, Philadelphia.

Fairchild & Lyons, 356 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Hostetter, H & Co, 107 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....877 bbls.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 1, 1871.

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3½@4
Horse shoe	5 @6
Round, ¾ to 1	4½@5
Hoop and light band	4¾@5
Round and square	3½@4¾
Sheet	5 @6
Half oval and half round	4½@5
Lower Iron	3½@4
Tank iron	6@6

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ⅌ ⅌ extra.

Flat, 1½ to 2 in.	5c	Angle, 1½ to 2 in.	4 @4½
T, rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	4 @5		
Nail rods	5 @5½		
Oval screw iron	5¼@5½		

	American.	Charcl.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	7¼	8¼	9¼
" " 18 to 24	8¼	9¼	9¼
" " 25 to 26	9¼	10¼	9¼
" " 27 to 28	10¼	11¼	9¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ⅌ ⅌ extra.

10d to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d " "	4 75
6d and 7d " "	5 00
4d and 5d " "	5 25
3d " "	6 00
2d fine " "	7 00
3d lining " "	8 00
Clinch " "	6 75
Cut Spikes	4 75
Cut Four Soikes	5 75

Horse Nails—4 to 10, ⅌ 60; 7 in, $7 50; 1½ in, $7 00; 1⅝ in, $6 50; 1⅞ in, $6 00; 2 in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—30c above common.

Tinplating Nails—Finishing nails 4d to 40d, $8 00. Finishing Nails—1¼, $9 00; 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—$4 50 rates, 60 days, or ½ and 2 per cent. off for cash in lots of 100 kegs.

Iron—$2 50 rates, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

6. Bennett.....Carmack.....Lock No. 2.

Departed.

6. Bennett.....Carmack.....Lock No. 2.
Monongahela two feet six inches scant.

This Day's Packets.

Brownsville and Geneva mail.....5 P.M.
Zanesville.....Carrie Barks.....Darlington, 9 A. M.

THE marks last evening indicated thirty inches scant. The only boat arrived for this day is the steamer Carrie Barks. She leaves at 9 A. M. for Zanesville.

The steamer "Granite State," Capt. Kerr, turned back from Wheeling, leaving there last evening.

THE weather yesterday was melting hot. It looks as if the river was going to dry up.

THE Julia No. 2 is laid up at Zanesville waiting for more water.

PARMORE'S shipyard, at Jeffersonville, has suspended operations.

CAPT. JOHN E. WINTER has temporarily laid up the Dictator at South St. Louis.

THE W. H. Brown towed up from Cairo to St. Louis 8,500 barrels of oil in July.

THE Rocket State burst a cylinder near Dubuque on the 29th, and laid up for repairs.

THE competition between the Evansville packet Charmer and Palestine continues lively.

CAPTAIN S. R. PATTERSON is receiving freight for the Morgantown, West Virginia, packet, and says he is bound to put it through on time.

WE are indebted to Mr. D. L. Taylor, of the steamer Mary Lowry, for a copy of the Sioux City (Iowa) *Eagle*. Boats in that port: May Lowry, Andrew Acky, Nellie Moore and Carrie V. Kountz.

BOSTON capitalists are now at work making the Kanawha river navigable by a system of dams and locks up its whole length, and also the Iroquois to the Illinois State line, and thence on both rivers into Indiana, a distance of about 150 miles.

JOHN MCGRATH, a Pittsburgh steamboatman, died at the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, on Sunday, May 28th, of a viper received while steamboating in Louisiana. He left a family in this city in destitute circumstances.

A DISPATCH, dated Fort Benton, states that the steamboat, as the English lovers can testify from whom they buy hops with a satisfactory result, while American buyers cannot use old hops. Hops of the growth of 1869, for which shippers may say 4½ will bring on the other side from about 75@80c per ⅌. Hence the good demand for shipment. The Liverpool markets are tending upward, and the market here is very firm for old, while new, which demands more on a demand from brewers, are not so firm. The reports as to the growing crop are contradictory: a *yet, one letter from a Bluffstation* describes the vine as presenting a very poor appearance, and another from the

THE VERY LATEST.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Fish's Resignation Not Sent In

His Early Retirement Probable—Judge Pierpont to Have the Portfolio—The Commissionership of Customs—Survey of Western Harbors and Rivers, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1871.

Retirement of Secretary Fish.

As reported several times, it has been stated in these dispatches that Secretary Fish would retire about June 1st; that some one from New York would be selected as his successor, and that the Secretary would not go to Geneva as the American member of the board of arbitration on the Alabama claims. These statements were made on the best of authority at the time, and are now reiterated, because of the numerous stories daily being cent from here of a contrary tenor. While Secretary Fish has not as yet tendered his formal resignation, he has quite lately given the President to understand that he could no longer fill the position he now holds without great sacrifices to his inclinations. The President is desirous of retaining Mr. Fish, but will not urge his remaining so strenuously as he has on former occasions. With regard to the succession there is some doubt, although it is certain that the next incumbent will come from New York. If the wishes of Mr. Fish are at all consulted in the matter, as is highly probable, Judge Pierpont, of New York, will be tendered this portfolio.

Commissionership of Customs.

Deputy Commissioner Douglass having refused the Commissionership of Customs, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Sargent, it is now reported that ex-Mayor Bowen will be appointed to this position.

Survey of Western Harbors and Rivers.

Officers of the Coast Survey are contemplating a western trip, to survey the harbor and rivers in that section, in order to prepare approximate estimates for appropriations for the improvements by the next Congress.

THE CHENEY CASE.

Sentence of Degradation Passed—Address of the Bishop—Mr. Cheney's Congregation Still Sustain Him.

CHICAGO, June 2.—This morning Bishop Whitehouse formally passed sentence of degradation on Rev. Charles Cheney. Mr. Cheney was not present. The Bishop made a brief address to the clergy and members of the standing committee present, stating that his hope had been that he would be spared the painful necessity which now presented itself for the first time in his long episcopate, of deposing after trial one of the clergy; after which he proceeded to read the sentence. Mr. Cheney's congregation still sustain him and he will continue to conduct services in Christ Church, as usual.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Judge Lindley, of the Circuit Court, at St. Louis, yesterday, revoked the injunction granted Wednesday restraining the Missouri State Lottery from drawing any more schemes.

A meeting of the merchants of St. Louis yesterday afternoon appointed a large executive committee, embracing leading newspaper men and prominent citizens, to make proper arrangements for the reception of the Iowa excursion party of busines men, who will visit that city June 15th.

Governor Butler of Nebraska, has been removed from office. The Impeachment Court adjourned sine die. The Constitutional Convention meets at Lincoln on the 13th of this month.

The changes in Pike's Music Hall at Cincinnati, by which it will be converted into an opera house, will be carried by the 12th inst. It will be one of the finest opera rooms in this country.

Francis Kinney fell from a coal boat at Cincinnati, last night, and was drowned.

A workman who refused to join the stone cutter's strike, at Cincinnati, was set upon by two strikers last night and seriously beaten.

The veteran fireman U. P. Harris died at Chicago yesterday afternoon, aged fifty-eight.

The Annual Conference of the Swedenborgian ministers of the United States met at Chicago yesterday morning.

Rev. Ludwig Maria Funk, Roman Catholic, will be consecrated Bishop in part in Chicago on the 11th inst. He will take the position of coadjutor to the Vice Apostolic of Kansas.

William Cullen Bryant is at Princeton, Ill., on a visit to his brother, Hon. John H. Bryant. On Monday next he leaves for New York.

Another colored woman was arrested in Louisville yesterday for infanticide.

The sub-annual session of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Kentucky, at Louisville, yesterday, was occupied chiefly in discussing the question of assessments. The Bishop proposed to raise a fund of his $4,000 salary, which the Convention respectfully declined. Among the members are several distinguished clergymen and laymen, Right Rev. B. Smith, the oldest bishop in the United States, Senator John W. Stevenson, Hon. S. B. Churchill, Secretary of State of Kentucky, Judge J. M. Hallam, of New York, and others. The question of Missionary work among the colored people of this State, will receive the attention of the convention, and efficient measures will probably be taken to improve that field of Christian labor.

The Free Religious Association met in Tremont Temple, Boston, yesterday, O. B. Frothingham in the chair. Addresses were made by Rev. John Weiss, Rev. Dr. Bartol, Rev. Henry Morgan, of England, and Col. T. W. Higginson. In the afternoon letters were read from Gerrit Smith, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Robinson, of Chicago, and Lucretia Mott followed in a long address, after which the meeting adjourned.

Mace was arrested at Wyandott, Kansas, yesterday morning, but the sheriff had no warrant and the party escaped. Mace, Allen, Cassick and Hollywood, with a party of friends went three miles Southeast, in Kansas city, on the state line, yesterday and put up ropes and Mace went in the ring and summoned Coburn. The latter not appearing, the referee, Hollywood, declared the stakes forfeited to Mace. Coburn is still in New York it is said.

A Pittston, Pa., telegram of yesterday says $1,976 has been subscribed to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the late disaster.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad have re-elected the following officers: John B. Drake, President; M. B. Sykes, Vice-president; A. L. Pritchard, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. B. Redfield, Assistant Secretary. No changes were made in other officers. George C. Dunlap remains General Manager and John L. Gault General Superintendent. George L. Dunlap, who had been elected director, resigned, and B. F. Allen, of Des Moines, was elected in his place. William H. Terry, of Chicago, was elected director in place of John B. Turner, deceased.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1871.

OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY.

A mass meeting of citizens was held this evening, under the auspices of the Irish Democratic Union, to express condemnation of the treaty of the Joint High Commission and protest against its ratification. A resolution was adopted declaring that the diplomatic expression of sympathy for the pretensions of Confederate cruisers vaults no sense a modification or reparation for the insult and injury sustained; that the permission given Canadian fishermen to use American fisheries was in utter disregard of the right of New England fishermen and a surrender of mercantile interests worth seventeen millions for a consideration of about seven thousand dollars; that there could be no terms of condemnation too strong, while American citizens were condemned to penal servitude by the British Government for words spoken in the United States. Speeches were made by General Halpin, Hon. Wm. E. Robinson and others.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
IRONTON, O., June 2, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 5 P. M. Passed up: Ohio No. 4 at 6:30 P. M. River falling; slight shower of rain this afternoon; very warm.
H.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 2.—River ten feet, having fallen fifteen inches. Arrived—Bermuda, Evansville; Major Anderson, Wheeling; Tom Reese and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Major Anderson, Wheeling; Sea Robinson, St. Louis. Business dull. Weather warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 2.—River receding, having fallen six inches, with four feet in the chute and six feet in the canal. Weather warm. Arrived—C. K. Church, Robert Mitchell, New Orleans; Emperor and barges, St. Louis; R. C. Gray, Arkansas River. Departed—R. C. Gray and Emperor, Cincinnati. Will leave to-morrow—Robert Mitchell, New Orleans; Lecluire, Tennessee river; John Gilmore, St. Louis; Belle, Wheeling to St. Louis. Passed down—J. Gilmore. The Carrie is in from Ironton and stuited back; the H. Wolfe left for Portsmouth.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, June 2.—Weather partly clear; fine rain at noon, with indications of more to-night. River stands three and a half feet. Port list: Undecidast and Leonidas, 8 P. M.; Mollie Ragon, Emma Floyd and J. W. Gaff, Cincinnati barges, 8 A. M.; Arkansas Belle and Fayette, 9 A. M. Down—Indiana, 7 A. M.; Palestine, 11 A. M.; Mary Ament, 12 M.; Charmer, 2 P. M. Passed up—Ohio, 8 A. M., going fully loaded. Business active. The Belfast returns from here.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 2.—River rising, with three feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm and showery. Arrived—Talisman, Cairo; Sonora, Cincinnati. Departed—Spray, Cincinnati, and Talisman.

CAIRO, June 2.—Port list: Tyrone, Nashville packet, 2 P. M.; Grand Lake, Louisville to Baton Rouge, 9 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville, 10 P. M.; Hornet, Memphis, New Orleans to St. Louis, 5 A. M.; Belle Hale, Cincinnati to Memphis, 6 A. M.; Virginia, Louisville to New Orleans, 7 A. M.; Belle Memphis, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Hawkeye No. 2, Louisville, 4 P. M.; John H. Groesbeck, Cincinnati to Orleans, 5 P. M.; City of Alton, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 P. M. River stationary. Clear; mercury 86.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Arrived—Illinois, Peoria; Red Wing, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Rover, Cairo; Robb, Illinois river. Departed—M. J. Wicks and Dexter, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Alex. Mitchell, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk. River falling again; very heavy rain this afternoon, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 2.—Rainy; mercury 90. River falling. Arrived—Allen, Arkansas. Departed—City of Cairo, St. Louis; Longstreth, Louisville; Allen, Arkansas; Pauline Carroll and John Kyle, New Orleans.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Sugar firm; prime 11½c. Molasses firm; plantation, reboiled, 60@65c. Coffee 14@15c.

THE discovery of "Cundurango" as a specific cure for cancer, communicated to the State Department by the United States Minister at Ecuador, has created a *furore* among the medical profession and letters are pouring into the department asking for specimens of the plant with which to make experiments. These letters are becoming so numerous that they are annoying, especially as the small quantity of the Cundurango sent by the Government of Ecuador has long since been distributed, and these requests cannot possibly be complied with. A physician has gone to Ecuador as a special envoy to collect a lot of this remedy and bring it to this country. The extraordinary manner in which this remedy was accidentally discovered has already been published. It was found in the province of Loja—the same one which produces "Chincona." Some of that sent from Quito, fell into the hands of Vice President Colfax, whose mother is suffering from cancer, and Mr. Colfax was so thankful for the decided effect it had, that he wrote thanking the Ecuador Government, in the name of suffering humanity, for the efforts it was making to give to the world this most marvelous of

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Roller Composition—Allen G. Bakewell & Co.
New Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
New Books—James R. Dodge.
Sun Dock S. A.—Clarke & Co.
Champagnes—Schultze & Tuller.
Situation Wanted—C. C. Mill avs. extension.
Dissolution Notice—King & Barclay.
Boarding Wanted—R. H., Allegheny.
Woolen Mill for Sale—A. Leggate.
New Book—R. S. Davis & Co.
Meeting—Republican County Committee.
Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Office Furniture, &c., at Auction—R. W. McConnell.
Steam Fire Engine for Sale—James F. Orie.
Carpenter Wanted—Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.
Work Wanted—Allegheny Arsenal.
Laborers Wanted—Berry & Courtry.
First Methodist Church—Rev. J. W. MacKenzie.
Universalist Church—Rev. W. S. Van De Mark.
Central Presbyterian Church—Rev. Wm. S. Plummer.
Liberty Street M. E. Church—Rev. J. M. Gardner.
For $6 00 per Line—Geo. F. Rowell & Co.
Boots and Shoes—F. A. Konold & Co.
Trunks—Jos. Spiegel, Leader.
Parlor Suits—42 Sixth street.
Millinery Goods—Rosenbaum, Fleishman & Co.
Broadway Hat—139 Wood street.
Hat Emporium—139 Wood street.
Stylish Hat—139 Wood street.
Lots at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Land for Sale—J. D. Lore.
Wood Sawing Machines—John Biggert & Son.
Fifth Ward—City property.
Lippincott Fountain—McClarren & McKennan.
Great Auction—A. J. Cassatt.
Carriages—McKelvy & Co.
Music Emporium—Mellor & Hoene.
Piano Sale—H. Kleber & Bro.
Widow Sacks, &c.—64 Smithfield street.
Stationers—Myers, Duffy & Co.
Civil Page—Edward Forester.
Hat Emporium—Fleming's.
Sheriff's Opera Hat House.
Straw Hats—Sheriff's.
Carriages—McKelvy & Co.
Universal Sewing Machine.
Fo-i-Yama Tea—140 Smithfield street.
Great Tea House—T. C. Jenkins & Co.
Auction Sale of Leetonia Lot—A. McIlwaine.
Canatoken Cured—64 Fifth avenue.
Cecil Hats—Opera Hat House.
Hereford Organs—H. Kleber & Bro.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels.
Dr. Semple's Vegetine Theater.
Art Entertainment—Fred. Cromwell.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Simmons & Slocum's Minstrels, Monday, &c.
Carriages—C. West & Co.
Dr. Swan Water Soap.
Asthma Remedy—Jonas Whitcomb.
Hardware—Lane Bros.
Dooley's Yeast Powder—Dooley & Brother.
Brick Houses for Sale—Dithridge & Son.
Brooklyn Standard White Lead—McClarran & McKennan.
Saratoga Water—Simon Johnston.
Strawberries—Henry Reo, jr.
Cream Ale—Dooley & Co.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Important Notice—Dr. Jordan and Davisson.
United Yama Tea Importing Company.

UNMAILABLE LETTERS.—Bolto, Andrew, Philadelphia, Pa., 36; Campbell, Kate, Philadelphia, Pa., 82; Hitchcock, R. R., Cold Springs, N. Y., 36; Knight, R., Cincinnati, O., 36.

STATE NEWS.

There arrived at Philadelphia during May 3,563 coastwise and 148 foreign vessels.

There were 284 building permits issued in Philadelphia last month. One of these was for the new University of Pennsylvania.

Lehigh county has a pond containing 40,000 or 50,000 trout.

Mrs. Betsey Brown, aged eighty-seven years, hung herself at the residence of her son in Vernon township, Crawford county, on the 24th inst.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will be held at Allentown, Pa., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th, 14th and 15th of June. All the earnest Sunday school workers of the Keystone State are cordially invited to be present. Each evangelical school is requested to send two or more delegates. Those who propose to attend should notify J. J. Breinig, Allentown, Pa., who is Chairman of Local Committee of Arrangements, on or before the 7th of June, so that entertainment may be secured, and orders for excursion tickets procured and forwarded.

Alexander McKenzie, a native of Perry county, was killed by the Indians of Arizona on the 13th of April.

In Blair county there is a spring which, at its source, pours out a volume of water sufficiently large to turn a mill, and which, after running but a short face of the ground for two or three hundred yards, disappears.

A new furnace, and one of the largest and best in Lehigh country, will beem work at Hosensack, Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, for making iron ore. Weekly capacity two hundred tons of iron.

Mr. Benjamin Chambers has discovered on his farm near the Red Bridge, east of Chambersburg, a vein of beautiful black marble, also a vein of gray marble. Mr. James King pronounces both kinds to be of fine quality, and the gray variety particularly well adapted for monumental purposes. Mr. King dressed a piece of the mottled variety, and it takes a very high polish. It is not known to what extent these marbles may be found—both in large quantities, which will open a new enterprise here.

The tremendous story of Mrs. Hall, of North East, that her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Gavitt, had attempted to murder her, turns out to have been a good deal larger in the telling than in the reality. The parties settled the case without a trial.

The Huntingdon camp meeting will be held near Harrisville, Luzerne county, commencing on the 22d of August.

The next fair of the Berks County Agricultural Society will be held on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of September.

The Methodists of the Erie Conference will hold a camp meeting on the grounds they have recently purchased at Fair Point, on the shore of Chautauqua Lake. It will begin June 27th.

A letter from Warren county to the Erie *Dispatch* says: James Wilkerson, aged eighteen years, died instantly, last Tuesday, while measuring oats in his barn. He has been a resident of Pittsfield township nearly all of his long life, he being one of the oldest pioneers of Warren county. This is the old gentleman mentioned about two years ago, as walking a distance of nine miles in a forenoon, two days, rather than wait for a railroad train an hour and a half.

Scranton is bound to be lively, if the strike is ended. Decoration Day was duly observed, as a holiday; two citizens of Scranton, Donovan and Conway, fought a prize fight of fifteen rounds; a Welshman named Smith was struck on the head with a stone in the hands of a fellow named Evans, for hooting the skull and fatally injuring him; a brute named Snyder attacked a Mrs. Harrell with a club and beat her; and the indictations are that some fields will be entirely destroyed."

The commencement exercises at Baldwin University, Berea, commence on the 1st inst., and close on the 8th.

Frank O. Robbins, sentenced to a life term in the State Prison, in 1864, from Trumbull county, is pardoned by the Governor, on condition that he should never use intoxicating liquors.

Robert McCollister, a soldier of 1812, died in Medina county on the 6th of May, aged eighty-eight years. Two years since he built thirty rods of rail fence, and on the day before his death he prepared his ax for chopping in the woods, but was persuaded by his daughter not to go out.

A young lady, who was stolen from her parents when a child, and left with a man named Van Horn, at Maumee CITY, is anxious to find her parents. She supposes her name to be Alice Jane Travis, and now resides at Morrisonville, Clinton county, Ohio.

A correspondent of the Medina *Gazette* tells the following goose story: "Harrison Beach has a gander which has two mates; one of the females has a nest about the house or buildings, over which the male goose keeps vigils at night; and each morning about sunrise, he rises on wing about thirty feet high and flies nearly three-fourths of a mile, where his other mate has nested and bestows his kindnesses over that one during the day till about sunset, when he returns on the wing to his night's charge. This journey he makes regularly each day."

A cattle disease that threatens to prove fatal has recently broken out in Morristown, Belmont county. About a dozen head have been lost in the first onset of the new plague. The symptoms are sudden swelling, with considerable pain, the animal being taken off its feet a short time after the attack.

Died in Belmont county, April 22th, John Porterfield, of Smith township, at the age of eighty-eight years, seven months and twenty-seven days. The wife with whom he had lived over sixty-three years, and at times the demand was greater than the supply. This in the future will be obviated. The retail department, under the management of Mr. Moore, is now meeting with flattering success. The wholesale department, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Fleishman, convinced us of his proficiency as a careful and liberal provider for the trade. To those in want of merchandise in their line, we would say that a large and elegant stock awaits them at the warerooms of this house.

sided within eight miles of this place for the part thirty-five years, and never before has been at the county seat of this county to, and for the first time in his life saw a railroad and cars. He was here for the purpose of making application for a pension as a soldier of 1812."

An exchange says: Lima, Allen county, with a population of four thousand seven hundred, has formed a joint stock association, with fifty thousand dollars, to enforce the State liquor laws. All of the leading citizens have entered this league, and the first prosecution was made a week ago against a woman liquor seller and her landlord, by a wife in behalf of her husband. Two hundred and ninety-nine dollars was sued for as the damage this wife sustains by the drunkenness of her husband. Each lawyer had the pleasure of a woman client, and nearly two days and two nights were consumed in the trial, without a result.

Clark county has a sensation in the animal line, supposed by Prof. Geiger to be those of the American elephant. There has been exhumed near Harmony village, that county, one tusk measuring thirteen feet four inches, another thirteen feet; four teeth each weighing nine pounds; also, the atlas and axis vine, etc. These relics of a former age will be transferred to Wittenberg College.

John Canning, of Roseville, Muskingum county, aged sixty two, was fond of liquor, and went to the cupboard to get a drink. He got hold of the wrong bottle, and took a dose of alcohol, laudanum, cayenne pepper, etc., and died the next morning.

Uhrichsville, Tuscarawas county, has adopted an ordinance prohibiting the keeping of ale, beer, or porter houses or shops, and houses or places of notoriety as a resort for tippling or drinking intemperance. Also an ordinance forbidding furnishing the inmates or houses to persons intoxicated or in the habit of getting intoxicated, or to minors. Also an ordinance to close barber shops on the Sabbath.

A laboring man in Toledo, the other day, voluntarily confessed to the owners of a store that his wife had stolen a valuable shawl pattern from the establishment. As she refused to give it up, he required them to procure a search warrant and take it out of his hands.

The corner-stone of Buchtel College, at Akron, is to be laid on the Fourth of July.

The certificate of incorporation of the Coshocton Iron and Steel Company has been filed at the office of the Secretary of State. Capital stock, $100,000, in shares of $100. The corporators are Houston Hay, F. K. Barney, Thomas C. Ricketts, J. B. Ingraham and A. T. Spangler. The company is organized for the manufacture of axles, springs and iron bridges.

John Crawber, a boy aged eleven, had his neck broken at Warren, by being suddenly jerked from a horse that on which he was riding.

Forty-three survivors of the war of 1812 live in Knox county. Of this number, nine went from Pennsylvania. The oldest man of the number is Jacob French, aged ninety-five, who recently walked eight miles to make application for a pension. There are in the same county twelve widows of soldiers of the war of 1812.

THE advent of the Colorado potato bug continues to excite alarm, and there seems to be no doubt that the potato crop of the northwest is in imminent danger. In 1869 the five States, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, produced thirty-four million one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of potatoes, valued in the aggregate at fifteen million dollars. Michigan alone produced seven and a half millions of bushels, valued at two and three-quarter millions of dollars, and the product of 1871 would doubtless have been still greater. A potato famine, such as is threatened, would be severely felt by all classes of the community. There is no substitute for the potato, unless it be rice, which forms a comparatively meager and impoverishing diet.

The "alkali country" crossed by the Pacific Railroad, whose dust is so annoying to travelers, and was the old bugbear of the "Great American Desert," proves to be much more fertile, and to possess much greater capacities than was originally supposed. The chief ingredients of this "alkali" are gypsum, and the chlorides of potassium and soda, a chemical combination in the highest degree fertilizing when it has in too great excess on the soil. Whenever irrigation is practicable, the vegetable productions of all this region attain a size and perfection entirely unknown in the Eastern States. The salt is finely comminuted, and needs only a plentiful supply of moisture to yield almost every variety of crop in the most profuse abundance, while the organic elements are not capable of being exhausted, as the ascent by evaporation from the underlying deposits. It is more than probable that artesian wells may not convert a large portion of the old wastes of Wyoming, Nebraska and Montana into fertile fields, and open new resources to the hand of enterprise.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

FRIDAY, June 2, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'm.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity.	Prevails.	Force—approx.	Rainfall since last report.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.81	75°	S.	4	cc	1	.....	2
Chicago, Ill.	29.93	60°	N.	11	.....	1	.....	1
Cleveland, O.	30.02	70°	S.	8	cc	1	.....	2
Cleveland, O.	30.02	73°	.....	0	.....	0	.....	2
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.93	68°	S.	8	cc	1	.....	2
Memphis, Tenn.	29.86	78°	.....	0	.....	0	.....	3
Nashville, Tenn.	29.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Oswego, N. Y.	29.86	74°	S.E.	10	.....	1	.....	2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.16	72°	S.	1	.....	0	.....	0
St. Louis, Mo.	29.93	76°	.....	0	.....	0	.....	3
St. Paul, Minn.	29.73	76°	S.E.	3	.....	1	.....	0
Toledo, O.	29.97	70°	S.E.	3	.....	1	.....	2
Davenport,	29.93	76°	S.E.	3	.....	1	.....	4

The following shows the state of the wind and weather at the same stations: The letters on the left hand side of the column show the direction of the wind; the following figure or figures, the velocity of the wind in miles per hour, and the last letter the state of the weather; c stands for clear, f for fair, l for dark (cloudy), D for very cloudy, r for light rain, R for heavy rain, s for snow, h for hail, t for gale, and GG for great gale.

H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

[Signed]

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I desire to call the attention of the delegates from the several wards of Allegheny city to the necessity of unity upon one man for Assembly in order to make sure of a representation, and having a personal acquaintance with most of the candidates, could recommend that they unite upon Major J. D. Ramsey, of the Second ward, as the most available man. Mr. Ramsey is a staunch Republican, a gallant soldier, fearless, honest, of unquestioned integrity, and served four years in the army during the late war. In point of ability he is the equal of any man seeking the position, and has already shown more strength outside than any of the candidates from this city. It is also showing that the people acknowledge the fact that he is better qualified for the position than the other candidates. His newspaper experience, in addition to his knowledge of the law, would be of inealculable benefit not only to himself as a legislator, but to his constituents, as he is perfectly familiar with their wants, and has the ability, experience, and honesty to provide for them. THIRD WARD.

"LATHER AND SHAVE."—Among the minor pleasures of life none, we think, excels a smooth, easy, painless shave—such as you always get at the shop of *Archie Bellows*, on Tenth street. Under his skillful hands you can lie back in the chair, with eyes closed and feel perfectly assured that your face is in stubborn, without a physical pang. Archie is undoubtedly the best barber that ever put razor to or parted whiskers. We forget, just this fact of his personal trial, and as a consequence tell their friends, and a larger establishment will soon become necessary.

CONRAD SMITH, a young man eighteen years of age, employee of Messrs. Merchant & Sloan, Birmingham, left suddenly at midnight, taking with him a small yellow horse, five feet high, belonging to the employers, also a watch, three pocket books, a vet pair of pants and vest. It is supposed he has gone to Wheeling.

DUQUESNE SAVINGS BANK—No. 54 Fourth avenue, offers the highest rate of interest on large and small deposits, and invests in first mortgages only. tf

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. This

ALLEGHENY.

The Park Music.

Following is the programme of music arranged by Toerge's brass band, to be played in the West Park this evening from five to eight o'clock.

PART I.

1—Grand March de Concert	Strauss
2—Selection from Ella de Amor	Donizetti
3—Mountain High Schottish	
4—Overture Militaire	
5—Cavar Gallop	
6—Waltz	

PART II.

7—Overture, The Turcos in Italia	Rossini
8—Quick Step	S. Teorge
9—Selections from Daughter de Regiment	
10—Polka Schottish	
11—Polodaise	
12—Inro and Waltz	Strauss

Carpenter Shop Destroyed.

Shortly after twelve o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in a small carpenter shop, owned by Thomas O'Connor, corner of Sedgwick street and Liberty. An alarm was promptly sounded from box No. 12, at the Good Will Engine House, but when the firemen arrived the shop was in ruins and the flames had communicated to a two-story frame house owned by a widow lady named Mary McElheer. The flames were soon extinguished. The loss on the carpenter shop reaches $250, on which there is no insurance. The loss on the building is $100, fully covered by insurance in the German Insurance Company.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Ravel's benefit was not so well attended as it should have been. The performance was a really good one, and went off excellently. The performances of this afternoon and evening close the regular dramatic season. The play at the matinee will be "Cynthia, the Gypsey Queen," with Miss Ravel in the title role, and in the evening the "Wizard Skiff" and the "Broken Sword" will form the programme.

On Monday evening Simmons & Slocum's minstrels inaugurate a brief season of cork opera and colored pantomime. The company is an excellent one, and rare fun may be anticipated.

LIBERTY HALL.—Prof. Cromwell's farewell entertainments will be given at Library Hall this afternoon and evening. It is with regret we announce this fact, as it is seldom we have offered to our people exhibitions embracing so many good points, and Prof. Cromwell is doing a good work in popularizing art, and we hope he will visit us soon again. At the matinee, commencing at 2 P. M., "Wonder Scenes" and "Many Lands" forms the programme, while in the evening the romantic scenery of Ireland will be faithfully reproduced.

VARIETIES.—Prof. Risley's Japs have delighted great numbers of people by their astonishing feats at the Varieties this week. This afternoon at 2:30 they appear for the matinee, with the Le Felix ballet troupe, made up of charming little children. In the evening an excellent entertainment may be expected.

THE MUSEUM.—Major Burnell is bound to make the Museum the most attractive resort in the city. His latest improvement is a prismatic fountain, at the head of the stairs as you enter. It is beautiful even in its undished state; when completed it will be far more so. The stock of curiosities was never better.

THE PHILADELPHIA EMPORIUM OF ROSENBAUM AND COMPANY, 72, 74 AND 76 MARKET STREET.

The Philadelphia emporium of millinery goods of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Co. has been increasing their stock during the past few days to supply the large and increasing demand made upon them by the trade. In fact, Mr. Rosenbaum found it necessary to repair to the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia to make the necessary arrangements to keep their stock in full lines of all kinds of millinery goods, feathers and flowers in the market. The resources of the house have been thoroughly tested, and at times the demand was greater than the supply. This in the future will be obviated. The retail department, under the management of Mr. Moore, is now meeting with flattering success. The wholesale department, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Fleishman, convinced us of his proficiency as a careful and liberal provider for the trade. To those in want of merchandise in their line, we would say that a large and elegant stock awaits them at the warerooms of this house.

MASON & HAMLIN AND THE EUREKA GRAND ORGANS AT THE MUSICAL EMPORIUM OF MESSRS. KELLOR & HOENE, 83 FIFTH AVENUE.

The cultivated taste for organs that are conceded super-excellent has found in the Mason & Hamlin organ that relief which it has long sought. It is unnecessary to dwell at any great length upon this subject, but we will allude to a few of the essential requisites they possess. First, they have a universal reputation, both in America and Europe, and are acknowledged to be the standard of excellence among instruments of this class. Second, they have unitedly received the highest premiums and medals, and in tone and perfection of construction they embody the latest and best results of inventive genius.

Another organ now being introduced by this popular emporium is the "Eureka Grand Organ." This style of organ is entirely new, and is the most unique and beautiful instrument ever invented for home use. The design of the furniture is handsome and attractive, and the finish is of the very best and most durable kind, and the amount of musical power possessed by the Eureka Grand Organs, the purity and beauty of their tone, and the great variety of effect that can be produced on them is wonderful.

There are many valuable and reliable improvements, such as the Patent Octave Coupler, which doubles the power of the instrument; fine new and improved Vox Humana Tremolo, which is perfect in the closest imitation of the human voice; the Vox Celeste and Sub-Octave. In addition to the agencies of these organs, Messrs. Mellor & Hoene have a piano manufactured expressly for them, which is meeting with a large demand, and is the only piano in the high priced instruments combined into one, which is offered in all liberal terms and conditions to be within the reach of all. Call at the Music Emporium, where the accomplished and enterprising firm are always in attendance and in readiness to prove every assertion that has been advanced.

ZEAL AND ENERGY.

We admire the zeal and energy displayed by Messrs. McKelvey & Co., on the Diamond, to introduce the new article required by the trade in this city, to a home market, and which receives the hearty commendations of their customers. Messrs. McKelvey & Co. some time since, through experience, found that with ready cash they could buy Eastern manufactured carriages, harnesses, horse clothes and buck-boards at prices and sell to the trade that would entirely remove every obstacle that might be proferred by home manufacturers against whom they had to contend. In this they have anticipated their most sanguine expectations. The trade have acknowledged it by giving them a substantial support, and by recommending this house to their friends, who have also become patrons. This evidence should be a guide to M. K. & Co. a prestige, and upon inspection a satisfaction that it will find words inadequate to express, will surely ill become any who may desire a handsome outfit to go away dissatisfied, or say they cannot be suited. It is an impossibility. Their repository is at Schaffer's Bazaar, near Liberty and Diamond streets.

THE SHOE PARLORS OF F. A KONOLD & CO., FIFTH AVENUE.

The enterprising proprietors of the Shoe Parlors are gaining astonishingly in popular favor. The old and additional vigor, as will be seen upon visiting No. 90 Fifth avenue. The people are being duly advised of the new arrivals and of the very latest styles in addition they do a great deal of fine custom work, which gives universal satisfaction and gives the house the esteem and the confidence of their patrons. Give them a call.

WINDOW SHADES.

If you want a window shade that will suit your taste, go to Foerster's, 164 Smithfield street.

GREAT AUCTION SALE TO-DAY OF FIFTH AVENUE PROPERTY, ADJOINING FIFTH AVENUE MARKET.

It is folly to adduce arguments for the value of property on Fifth avenue. Those conversant with the growth and improvement of our city would receive the arguments as surplusage. It is only to those who are wise that McIlwaine's auction sale, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, of valuable building lots, on Van Braam, Miltenberger, Forbes and Locust streets, adjoining the Fifth avenue market house, is addressed. There is no use talking to the Rip Van Winkles who cannot appreciate what the new Fifth avenue market, the Fifth avenue bridge across to Birmingham, the opening and extension of Forbes street, the removal of a turnpike gate from Fifth street, and the improvement of Locust street into a Boulevard may mean. The miscarces will see their grandmas, and the sensible, at any price, sure of their golden rewards before the completion of special payments. See McIlwaine's auction advertisement for sale this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FOR $6 00 PER LINE.

We will insert an advertisement one month in one hundred and twenty first-class Ohio new spapers, including nine dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address George P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

FORESTERS.

The Window Shade and Wall Paper House, No. 164 Smithfield street, is the place to make your purchases.

FAMILY FAVORITE.

The popularity of the Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine is so widespread and universal that anything whatever we may say for the purpose of extending its reputation can at best only add little to its already popular approval of it. Yet we cannot refrain from adding our testimony to that of the thousands who have already spoken in the highest terms of its merits. We therefore ask our readers to call on John Bigger & Son, at 116 Market street, and examine the Weed Family Favorite.

LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! LOTS! LOTS!

Remember the third public sale of lots at Birmingham station comes off on Monday next. Train at 2 o'clock from Federal street. If you want a lot attend this sale. A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

GRAND FREE EXCURSION.

Do not forget the great sale of lots at Leetonia on Monday next, and the free excursion train of twelve cars or more to this from town, which Pierce the finest coal, railroad facilities and its mineral wealth in coal and iron is destined to become one of the great manufacturing cities in this country. See advertisement in another column.

THE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

Mr. Joseph Lieber, the Scientific Trunk Manufacturer.

The above named gentleman's friends are making active and seemingly successful efforts to bring his name before the people as a candidate for Mayor, subscribing his claims for the municipal chair, they have carefully looked into his antecedents and qualifications. Knowing from the favorable personal observations that have been made that he is in every way worthy and capable of filling the position, he has been induced to allow his name to be used in connection with the office. They shall no doubt, be convinced of his earnest and increasing desire to benefit the people at large, and that in the race for a trunk that will stand every and all usages of the day; and if a person can't be suited, or is disposed to find fault with him or his goods, he is disposed to say they would find equally as good reason to find fault with the sun for shining. The interests of the public with those of Mr. Lieber are identical; therefore, consider well when about to nominate a choice of man and house.

Everyone

Should have the London hat. Fleming, the Wood Street Hatter, has them.

The Largest Display Windows in Pittsburgh.

Messrs. Reed & Co. have the largest display show windows of any in Pittsburgh.

The Assistant District Attorneyship.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I claim it to be an imperative duty on all good Republicans, when a soldier who excelled in the discharge of his duties for the days of civil war, seeks an office, he is competent to fill, to give their hearty support to the soldier. Colonel Given is one of the oldest and most popular in the public, but one which pays but a trifle in a pecuniary way, and is not a little envied by many. He is a high standing and ability seeking it, yet his competitors remained at home pursuing their lucrative profession while Colonel Given, during the entire war was always in the front, offering his life that our nation might live. Now, when competitors for office, who put in their all, are to be thrown aside, and others who stayed at home and grew rich are to receive the prefered place at the